

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S.-SOVIET DISARMAMENT DISPUTE

HK140909 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 82 p 7

[Report: "U.S.-Soviet Dispute Over Disarmament Continues To Unfold"]

[Text] On the nuclear disarmament problem, especially that of freezing nuclear weapons, an acute and complicated dispute has further developed recently between the United States and the Soviet Union.

On 6 April, the day after Reagan's statement, U.S. Secretary of State Haig gave a speech at Georgetown University, where he once again turned down the proposal to freeze U.S.-Soviet nuclear arsenals. This speech was a demonstration of the coordinated action of the Reagan administration. In his statement, Reagan upheld his "zero option" proposal and pointedly said that Haig would give an overall account of conditions concerning the balance of military forces between the United States and the Soviet Union. This was to prove that the U.S. standpoint is just and reasonable and provide a guarantee for safety -- a standpoint that calls for reducing the Soviet nuclear force to that of the United States prior to a freeze of the nuclear forces of the two. Such a coordinated move is obviously designed to achieve two aims: The first is to voice U.S. support for talks with the Soviet Union and to express its hope that Brezhnev is sincere in his expressed wish to use the occasion of his attendance at the special UN meeting to discuss disarmament problems in June to meet with Reagan. The second is to counter the domestic movement calling for the United States to be the first to initiate a nuclear weapons freeze and to stave off the international campaign, particularly on the part of its West European allies, calling for holding of U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks. This is to extricate the United States from the state of passivity into which it has been thrown since Brezhnev put forth his suggestion of instituting a "moratorium" on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

Haig's speech clearly showed that the United States cannot accept the proposal for freezing nuclear weapons at their current levels. This is because he thinks that after 10 years of continuous and all-round efforts on the part of the Soviet Union to strengthen its nuclear armed forces, a freeze at the current levels "would put the unstable and unequal balances of military forces on a permanent basis." In addition, this would "be an incentive to the Soviets' unilateral armaments expansion of 10 years' standing." At the same time, Haig also stated his opposition to the proposal put forth by people in the West that the United States should be the first to declare that it would not use nuclear weapons first. He holds that the acceptance of such a proposal will "ruin the strategy of flexible response" on the part of the West. He has reaffirmed that in order to achieve a real reduction in nuclear weapons, Western allies must maintain a position of strength. This speech was not only directed against Brezhnev's peace offensive, but also aimed at certain people at home and among the allies who oppose the existing U.S. disarmament policy.

Such an approach by the Reagan administration, which has kicked the ball back to Moscow as far as disarmament talks are concerned, has, in a certain sense, shown definite results. Public opinion in the United States has responded favorably to Reagan's invitation to Brezhnev to meet with him. It is pointed out that this shows that Reagan has become "flexible" and displayed a "sense of reality." Western allies have also generally hailed the move. This is of course, not what Moscow likes to see. Moscow will never allow the continuation of such a development of things favorable to the United States. Therefore, the Soviet Union has so far maintained a prudent attitude toward the Reagan administration's expression of a willingness to hold heads of state talks and, for that matter, has refrained from saying much about it. But it responded to Reagan's and Haig's arguments on the U.S. stand on disarmament talks with an immediate counterattack. Apart from launching another propaganda campaign about Moscow's not having achieved nuclear superiority, it has accused the United States of "increasing strategic weapons in an overall manner" in an attempt to "upset the already-achieved balance of military forces."



In addition, it has concentrated on continuously singling out serious weaknesses that have appeared inside and outside the United States for scathing attack. A 7 April TASS commentary nakedly encouraged those people in the United States and Western Europe favoring the quickest possible freeze of Soviet-U.S. nuclear weapons to continue putting pressure on the U.S. Government. This commentary stressed that a campaign calling for an armaments freeze was afoot in the United States and was growing with every passing day. Haig's "attempt to slow down" the pace of this movement was "obviously a dirty and clumsy effort." TASS also made much of the point that Brezhnev's proposal had aroused "great interest throughout the world." But it complained about the Reagan administration's "not having come up with any new proposals" and also "not having made any response to the Soviet proposal." But Western observers in Moscow hold that it is unusual for the Soviet Union to have remained silent on Reagan's proposal for a meeting of heads of state. Such a situation has inevitably given rise to various conjectures. Some people say that Reagan's proposal is not an "official invitation" and may possibly be regarded as not serious and thus not to Brezhnev's "taste." Others say that Moscow's silence may be related to Brezhnev's health. Still others say that Brezhnev may hope to meet with Reagan in a third country. Other views can also be cited. But people can only note that a formal U.S.-Soviet discussion or a meeting of heads of state is nothing but an interlude in a protracted story marked by a long disarmament deadlock and an increasingly hot arms race.

#### CHEN MUHUA MEETS UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION GROUP

OW081851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met this afternoon with a delegation from the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa. The delegation is being led by S.E. Julien Kamaya, secretary of state in charge of marine transportation in the Premier of Gabon's Office.

Chen Muhua said: "China and the African countries have a good cooperation. All of us are confronted with the development of our national economies. China is willing to strengthen its economic cooperation with Africa, supporting and learning from each other."

Present at the meeting were Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Alain Maurice Mayombo, Gabonese ambassador to China. The delegation arrived here April 6 at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

#### YAO YILIN MEETS INSURANCE FAIR PARTICIPANTS

OW021642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here today with all the participants attending the 22nd session of the executive committee of the federation of Afro-Asian insurers and reinsurers. Yao Yilin said that insurers and reinsurers in Asian and African countries should promote the development of national insurance industry in these countries.

The 22nd session of the fair's executive committee was held in Beijing from April 1 to 4, under the presidency of Mr. A. Yuchengco, chairman of Malayan Insurance Company, Inc. in the Philippines. Twenty-nine delegates from 11 countries were present, namely, the Philippines, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Morocco, Nigeria, Turkey, Zambia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and China. Present at today's meeting were Shang Ming, vice-president of the People's Bank of China, and Li Pinzhou, Lin Zhenfeng and Shi Zheming, general manager and deputy general managers of the People's Insurance Company of China.

U.S. DECIDES TO SELL SPARE PARTS TO TAIWAN

OW141226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The Reagan administration today formally notified the Congress of its decision to sell military-related spare parts and supplies to Taiwan at a cost of 60 million dollars. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said at a press briefing, "this package is part of a long-standing supply arrangement and its inception dates back to last summer. No weapons of any kind are involved." He referred to a written statement he read at a press briefing on April 7, which said, "back in December, shortly after our informal notification to Congress, we told the Chinese: (1) the transfer involved no weapons whatsoever; (2) the transfer was part of a long-standing arrangement concluded many months before and before the President met with Premier Zhao at the Cancun summit; and (3) we contemplated no new decisions on arms sales during the next few months, when our talks were underway." The U.S. Government sent a copy of this statement to the Chinese Embassy in Washington earlier today.

An announcement read to reporters by a Defense Department spokesman today said, "the sale will provide the spare parts necessary for Taiwan to maintain its U.S.-origin aircraft." Under U.S. law, any foreign military sale valued at more than 50 million dollars must be approved by the Congress. But the sale goes through unless the Congress rejects it within 30 days of the submission of the notification.

The Chinese Government has repeatedly expressed its solemn opposition against arms sales of any kind to Taiwan by the United States and pointed out that any sales of weapons to Taiwan by the U.S. constitute a violation of China's sovereignty and an interference in her internal affairs.

## Foreign Ministry Protest

OW141218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China issued a statement here today on the U.S. sale of military-related spare parts to Taiwan. The statement reads in full as follows:

"On 13 April 1982, the U.S. Government officially notified the U.S. Congress that it was going to sell military-related spare parts to Taiwan. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the U.S. Government against this act of infringing upon China's sovereignty.

"With regard to the U.S. Government's sale of military-related spare parts to Taiwan, back in December 1981 when the U.S. Government unofficially notified the U.S. Congress of the matter, the Chinese Government already expressed its strong objection. While making representations on the subject, the Chinese side was repeatedly given the explanation by the U.S. side that this batch of spare parts was not a new sale of arms but was something that had been promised to Taiwan before the Sino-U.S. high-level meetings held in Cancun and Washington respectively; that this batch would involve only spare parts with no supply of weapons; and that the United States would not consider military transfers to Taiwan while the two sides were continuing their bilateral discussions on a settlement of the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The Chinese Government indicated that it had taken note of the above-mentioned three-point explanation and assurance given by the U.S. side.

"At present, the Sino-U.S. bilateral discussions on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan are still under way. If the U.S. Government should continue to disregard China's sovereignty and go back on the above assurance given to the Chinese side, it must be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom."

The Chinese Government delivered a copy of the statement to the U.S. Embassy in China before its release.

CHINA DAILY: NO ROOM FOR COMPROMISE ON TAIWAN

HK140216 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Apr 82 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Principle vs. Expediency"]

[Text] When Leonid Brezhnev spoke on Sino-Soviet relations at Tashkent on March 24, the Western press did little to analyze the intentions behind his words, but rather turned their attention to how China would react. Some analysts predicted that China would not take it very seriously; others, however, speculated that China would seize Brezhnev's olive-branch, to "play the Russia card," especially now that Sino-U.S. negotiations over the Taiwan issue have entered "a sensitive stage."

The latter are "global strategy" experts who share the mentality of those who labeled the Nixon-Kissinger China policy as playing the "China card" and oversimplified China's rapprochement with the United States in the past 10 years as playing the "America card."

Foreign Policy

This way of viewing every nation's foreign policy in light of power politics, of playing one antagonist against another, can be traced back to the earliest days of tribal warfare, and it has been regarded all along as a generally correct synthesis of strategic practice. In the long history of feudal China, the Celestial Empire was so frequently invaded by alien neighbouring nationalities that wise Han sovereigns invariably abided by the watchword of "putting one barbarous nation in check at the hands of another" (yi yi zhi yi).

But history does not repeat itself. It does not follow the Machiavellian model of political cycle. Even China has changed, and so greatly. Here in this vast country, a nation without social classes of opposing interests has emerged. No one group of men within the country is allowed to enrich itself by exploiting others; hence China does not permit herself to seek exploitation of any foreign land. She is opposed to domination of any one nation over other nations. In short, she is against hegemonism, world or regional, in defence of peace. This is the fundamental principle which governs China's relationship with all foreign countries.

The failure to realize this principle of China's foreign, as well as domestic policies has led many "China watchers" to place her on par with other countries, and with old China, and to misrepresent her dealings in foreign relations as ones based on expediency.

Main Tasks

Two years ago China's leaders set forth three main tasks for the nation to accomplish during the forthcoming decade: socialist modernization, the fight against world hegemonism and the peaceful unification of Taiwan with the mainland. The people are marching towards these goals in stability and unity. They are convinced that the three tasks can be fulfilled not only because they are justified, but also because the very existence of 1 billion Chinese as an independent and steadily prospering nation hinges on the success of these tasks. That is why China's position against the threats of the superpowers to impair her national sovereignty and territorial integrity is absolutely unshakable. No consideration of expediency can ever distract her from the principle.

To get Taiwan united with the mainland would probably entail, according to the nine-point programme proposed by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, certain modifications of China's existing political, economic and social set-up, but that is subordinate to the principle of national unity and sovereignty, which is the primary cause. It is understandable, therefore, that any action the U.S. Government might take in connection with Taiwan will be judged according to whether it would bolster the island's separation from the mainland, or leave it as a matter to be decided solely by the Chinese.

The whole world is watching closely whether or not the U.S. Government will stand by its own pledge to respect China's sovereign rights over Taiwan. As far as China is concerned, there cannot be any room for compromise when national sovereignty is at stake.

PRC-U.S. COMPANY PROVIDES WELL-LOGGING SERVICE

OW090402 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA) -- The China Petroleum Logging-Dresser Atlas Cooperation Service Company, a joint venture between the China Offshore Logging Service Company and Dresser Atlas of Dresser Industries, Inc., U.S.A., has signed a wireline service contract with the Chengbei Oil Development Corporation of Japan in Tanggu, Tianjin, to undertake well logging jobs at a development platform in Bohai Bay. The company uses new computerized well logging equipment, according to the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

The joint venture was set up on January 1, 1982 to provide complete well logging services for exploration and development of offshore petroleum and natural gas. The new company's provisional head office is in Beijing, and operating bases are in Tanggu and Zhanjiang of Guangdong Province.

Before the company was officially set up, a preparatory group had already undertaken well logging jobs on two wells drilled and operated in the south Yellow Sea by British Petroleum Development, Ltd., and on two wells in the South China Sea's Beibu Gulf for Total-Chine S.A. of France. The company has contracted to continue well logging services for Total-Chine for one jack-up drill in the Beibu Gulf this year.



RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET CASUALTIES IN AFGHANISTAN

HK130524 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO on Chinese 11 Apr 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by He Li [0149 4539]: "No Silver Buried Here"]

[Text] Recently, the foreign minister of the Karmal puppet regime made a great show of telling Western reporters that the Soviet troops in Afghanistan "have suffered no casualties because they have never been engaged in any combat here." Such a monstrous lie can be considered as nothing but a big joke.

As everybody knows, the Soviet troops have been engaged in face-to-face combat against the Afghan resistance forces from the first day they invaded Afghanistan. The number of Soviet troops has kept on increasing ever since, and at present is maintained somewhere between 120,000 and 130,000. At the same time, the number of casualties of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan has also increased rapidly and exceeded 10,000 long ago. These casualties included major generals, lieutenant generals and other high-ranking officials. Even the Moscow authorities themselves cannot deny these facts but they pretend to be ignorant of them. However, the Kabul foreign minister wanted to simply cover up these facts by a single statement. How clever he was in putting on such a performance!

In ancient China there was a joke which told about a man who buried some silver in the ground and then put a sign on the spot which read, "there is no 300 taels of silver here." Indeed this is ridiculous enough. However, is it not more ridiculous for the lackey of that man to do this in order to ingratiate himself with the master?

FEBRUARY EXPULSION OF SOVIET SPY FROM UK NOTED

OW102109 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] London, April 10 (XINHUA) -- The British Government has announced the expulsion of a Soviet spy from the country, according to press reports here today.

The expelled Soviet agent, V.F. Zadneprovskiy, was attached to the Soviet trade delegation in London and had been caught attempting to obtain classified information through agents. No details were given of his espionage activities, such as the nature of the information he tried to obtain.

Douglas Hurd, minister of state at the Foreign Office, announced in a written Commons reply on Thursday that Zadneprovskiy's withdrawal had been requested "because he had been engaging in activities incompatible with his status." It was noted here that identical wording had been used to explain the expulsion of Viktor Lazin, a second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in London last August.

Reports said the Soviet Union was asked on February 22 to withdraw Zadneprovskiy and he left Britain on February 27.



BO YIBO CONFERS WITH SUZUKI IN JAPAN 13 APR

OW132054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki met Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo here today and said he is looking forward to exchange visits between government heads of the two countries. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will visit Japan in May and Suzuki will visit China later on. The exchange of visits are arranged to mark the 10th anniversary of normalization of relations between the two countries. Suzuki said that these visits will further strengthen ties between the two countries. He said Japan hopes China's modernization programme will be successful and that Japan "will do its best to cooperate with China."

Bo Yibo said economic cooperation between China and Japan will be even more promising after China's economy is strengthened by the current economic readjustment program. Bo said China has adopted an open-door policy but adheres to a policy of self-reliance. Suzuki said he appreciates China's policy.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Sung Zhiguang also attended the meeting.

KANG KEQING, DELEGATION FETED IN JAPAN

## Women's Group Reception

OW132058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Over 300 Japanese women from all circles held a cocktail party here this evening to entertain the Chinese women delegation headed by Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation.

Fujida Taki, president of the Japanese Pan-Pacific Southeast Asian Women Association, now aged 83, told the party she liked very much the Chinese saying, "Women can prop up half of the sky." In this spirit, she said, she would "strive for the raise of the Japanese women's social status and for a lasting peace in the world."

Kang Keqing said at the party that "whatever storms and obstacles the Chinese and Japanese people might be confronted with in the future, they would remain friendly with each other from generation to generation." She said: "China is now engaged in the construction of socialist modernization. This is the eager desire of the Chinese people, including Chinese women. For the realization of the four modernizations, we ardently hope for a peaceful and stable international environment. "We, particularly as mothers, all wish to see our children grow healthily in a peaceful and stable environment. Friendship and unity between the people of China and Japan are the common wishes of the two peoples. They will contribute to the defence of peace in the Asian-Pacific regions and the whole world."

## Meeting With Suzuki

OW132056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki met Kang Keqing, head of the visiting Chinese women delegation, today and said that relations between Japan and China "are better than ever before." Suzuki noted that 1982 is the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries and said Japan and China now have a wide range of exchanges in the fields of politics, economics, culture, science and technology. "I hope mutual understandings between the two countries in all fields will develop further," Suzuki said.

In observance of the 10th anniversary, Suzuki said he will visit China in September and will make "an on-the-spot investigation" of China.

Kang, president of the All-China Women's Federation, told Suzuki that China and Japan are close neighbors separated only by a sea and should continue exchange visits to learn from each other. She said friendly relations should not only remain between the two governments but also among the people. She said she appreciated Suzuki's remarks about Sino-Japanese relations and reaffirmed that Sino-Japanese relations would last for generations.

Kang presented a painting by a female Chinese artist to Suzuki. The painting was inscribed with a message saying, "friendship lasts forever," as a symbol of the friendly relations between Japan and China. Earlier, the Chinese women delegation met the president and vice-president of the Japanese House of Councillors.

#### CCP SENDS GREETINGS ON KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY

OW140732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China today sent a message to Comrade Kim Il-song, extending the warmest and heartfelt congratulations on his 70th birthday. The message says Comrade Kim Il-song is the longtested, great leader of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people, the outstanding representative of Korean proletarian revolutionaries. In the half century of his revolutionary life, he integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution, surmounted difficulties after difficulties with an indomitable will, and led the Korean people in resistance against imperialist aggression, winning one victory after another in the struggle to win national independence, safeguard the fruits of revolution and initiate and develop the socialist cause.

Under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the message goes on, Korea has, from a backward colony, swiftly become a socialist country of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence, standing firmly on the side of the oppressed peoples of the world, vigorously supporting the revolutionary struggles of the peoples and playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. The magnificent achievements Comrade Kim Il-song has made for Korea's proletarian revolutionary cause and his outstanding contributions to the progress of the world's people will shine forever.

Comrade Kim Il-song is a close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people, the message says. He profoundly cherishes the traditional Sino-Korean friendship and has worked tirelessly for its consolidation and growth. He leads the Korean Communists and the fraternal Korean people in carrying forward the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, sincerely assisting the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggles and vigorously supporting their cause of socialist modernization. The militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, cemented with blood and founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have withstood all kinds of tests in history.

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The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will, as always, actively strengthen and develop their friendship and cooperation with the Korean people and resolutely support the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and intervention and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, resolutely support the socialist construction of Korea.

In conclusion, the message wishes health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il-song and new successes to the industrious and wise Korean people in their implementation of the resolutions of the 6th Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

**DPRK Envoy Marks Birthday**

OW121850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a film reception at the embassy here this afternoon to celebrate the 70th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

Among the Chinese guests attending the reception were Qiao Shi, newly-appointed head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Han Nianlun, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of Chinese departments concerned. At the reception, hosts and guests watched a Korean documentary film and a photo exhibition, both showing Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary career.

DPRK'S PAK SONG-CHOL DECORATES PRC WORKERS

SK132214 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] DPRK Vice President Comrade Pak Song-chol conferred orders and medals on Chinese factory technical workers who are working in Korea the day before yesterday.

A ceremony for conferring the decorations was held at Mansudae assembly hall in Pyongyang. After reading a decree from the Central People's Committee of Korea signed by President Kim Il-song, Comrade Pak Song-chol decorated the Chinese factory technical workers with orders and medals. Comrade Pak Song-chol expressed his gratitude to the Chinese factory technical workers, who are assisting in Korea's construction.

(Li Menglong) and (Wu Muli), responsible functionaries of the Chinese factory technical workers, were awarded Orders of Labor and Orders of the National Flag Second Class. Twenty-eight other factory technical workers were awarded Orders of the National Flag Third Class and meritorious service medals.

KCNA FETES XINHUA DELEGATION IN PYONGYANG

OW131946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1933 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) gave a reception here this evening in honour of the XINHUA delegation led by Deputy Director General Deng Gang. KCNA Director General Kim Song-kol and Deputy Director General Song Pong-sun attended the reception. He Mingzhang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, was invited to the reception.

In their toasts, Song Pong-sun and Deng Gang expressed the wish that the friendship between the Korean and Chinese people and between the two news agencies would develop continuously. The XINHUA delegation, which arrived here this afternoon, was greeted by Song Pong-sun at the Pyongyang railway station.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER CRITICIZES 'TWO-CHINAS' POLICY

OW140744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Canberra, April 14 (XINHUA) -- It would be "foolish" for the U.S. Government to pursue a two-China policy, an Australian paper says editorially today. In its editorial THE AGE says: "It would be a foolish American administration which thought it could edge towards a de facto two-China policy." "Unfortunately, this (Reagan) administration has shown some foolishness and insensitivity in foreign policy. It should take careful stock of where America and China -- not to forget the Soviet Union -- stand," the paper notes.

The editorial indicates once again the concern and dissatisfaction of newspapers in Australia with the United States' China policy. Late last month, THE AUSTRALIAN and the Sydney MORNING HERALD also criticized the American position on arms sales to Taiwan and the revival in Washington of a two-China policy.

SCIENCE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AUSTRALIA

OW132106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Canberra, April 13 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese science and technology delegation arrived here this morning for a two-week visit, the first of its kind to the country. The ten-member delegation led by Tong Dalin, vice-minister of China's State Scientific and Technological Commission, will hold talks with the Australian Science and Technology Council and the Australian Academy of Technological Science to explore possible areas of cooperation between the two countries. Minutes of the discussions will be signed afterwards.

The delegation will visit Sydney, Melbourne and Hobart before leaving for New Zealand on April 27. The delegation's visits to Australia and New Zealand are arranged to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the two countries.

JI PENGFEI FETES AUSTRALIAN CP DELEGATION

OW081319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA) -- Edward Hill, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), and Mrs. Hill arrived here by air this morning on a friendly visit to China.

This evening, the Australian couple attended a dinner given by Ji Pengfei, Chinese vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and his wife Xu Hanbing at the Great Hall of the People. Ou Tangliang and Zhu Liang, deputy heads of the International Liaison Department of the C.C.P. Central Committee, were present.

RENMIN RIBAO: KHMER ROUGE VICTORY IN PHNUM MALAI

HK081337 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 82 p 6

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Zhiguang [3769 1807 0342] from Phnum Malai, Democratic Kampuchea: "Ieng Sary and Others Talk About the Battle Situation in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Hoeun [7456 0077] Mountain Region: Democratic Kampuchean Forces Crush Three Offensives by Vietnamese Troops, Annihilating Over 2,000 of the Enemy"]

[Text] For a certain period, the Vietnamese invading troops in Kampuchea transferred great number of their combat troops to unleash large-scale mopup operations in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Hoeun mountain region which is under the control of the Democratic Kampuchean armed forces.



These operations immediately turned this region into a focal point of the Kampuchean battlefield. On 2 April, Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, together with Ni Gang [1441 0474] and Suo Pei Te [4792 0160 3676], commanders on that battlefield, granted an interview to a team of Chinese reporters who were visiting the region, and gladly answered all of their questions.

According to the Kampucheans, the mop-up operations launched by the Vietnamese troops in mid-January this year in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Hoeun mountain region were long premeditated and elaborately planned. By these operations the Vietnamese authorities not only attempted to eliminate militarily the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese forces in this region, but also tried to present a false impression to the world, making people believe that the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas were powerless so that they could make use of this situation to put pressure on Thailand and other ASEAN countries.

In support of their argument that the Vietnamese authorities' plot had failed, the Kampucheans displayed in detail the facts marking the defeat of the Vietnamese troops in the last few mop-up operations launched since mid-January. On 14 January in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Hoeun mountain area, the Vietnamese called out about 10,000 soldiers to unleash a large-scale offensive through several routes under cover of Soviet-made tanks and artillery. Their first offensive was defeated by 26 January, with 6 tanks destroyed and nearly 1,000 soldiers wounded or killed. On 17 February, the Vietnamese army regrouped and launched another offensive. During fierce combat which lasted for half a month, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army destroyed 2 tanks and wounded or killed nearly 1,000 Vietnamese soldiers. Thus the enemy were forced to stop their operations. After the losses were replaced, the Vietnamese troops launched the third offensive on 15 March. This time, they deployed three battalions and five tanks. However, this offensive lasted for only a short 3 days and was finally repulsed on 18 March with nearly 500 soldiers wounded or killed. Moreover, on 28 March and on the morning of 2 April, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army also destroyed three more Vietnamese tanks. Thus, since the beginning of the first offensive, 14 [as published] Vietnamese tanks were destroyed and more than 2,000 soldiers were wounded or killed.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary realized that although the enemy managed to occupy certain areas after these mop-up operations, their troops were seriously hurt. In particular, the Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas managed to penetrate behind enemy lines, taking advantage of the enemy's weakly defended rear. They used flexible combat tactics to destroy the enemy's communications and transportation lines and obstruct their logistics support and troop movements, and thus strongly supported the counteroffensive which was going on at the front in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Hoeun mountain region.

As we witnessed in the Democratic Kampuchean controlled Phnum Malai mountain region, on 2 April, the Vietnamese troops continued shelling the position of the Democratic Kampuchean forces for almost the whole day beginning in the early morning, and explosions were heard one after another. However, the Vietnamese never appeared even after stalling for a long time. According to an analysis by a source here, these Vietnamese troops have fallen into dire straits; and they are going to face greater and greater difficulties following the arrival of the rainy season. Obviously they will suffer even more disastrous defeats in the days to come.

#### THAI PAPER REPORTS SOVIET-MADE GAS MASKS FOUND

OWL32250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Bangkok, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Some 20 Soviet-made gas masks and helmets have been found at the Thai village of (Ban Klong) in Watana Kakhon District, Prachin Buri Province, according to a report today in the Bangkok POST.

Thai military sources said the gas masks and helmets were dropped by the intruding Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops when they were attacked by Thai border forces April 3.



The Vietnamese and Heng Samrin intruders battled with Thai border troops before being repulsed that day. Vietnamese gunners supporting the assault fired about 200 shells into some Thai villages, killing two people and damaging several houses.

Thai (Major General Somkid Chongpayuha), commander of the Ninth Army Division stationed at the eastern border, said Monday that the gas masks and helmets were found by Thai infantrymen who combed the area after the intruders retreated across the border. He said the gas masks were made in the Soviet Union and probably had been worn when Vietnamese troops used chemical or biological agents against the Kampuchean resistance forces near the Thai border.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Thai Government has instructed authorities in provinces that border Laos and Kampuchea to educate the people about protecting themselves against chemical warfare. A senior official said Monday that these instructions were announced following the discovery that chemical weapons had been used by forces near Thailand's borders.

General Saiyut Koetphon, supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, reportedly said last week that Thailand's military had collected evidence which indicated that lethal toxins had actually been used by the Vietnamese forces against Kampuchean and Laotian resistance troops.

#### EDUCATION OFFICIAL GREETES BURMESE NEW YEAR

BK131403 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 13 Apr 82

[(Shi Zhijian), alias U (Si), deputy head of the Asian and African Languages Department of the Beijing Foreign Language Institute, greets Burmese listeners on the occasion of Burma's Thingyan Festival -- recorded]

[Text] Dear beloved Burmese friends:

On the auspicious occasion of the approaching Thingyan Festival, I extend my warmest felicitations to the Burmese people and also wish them physical and spiritual well-being in the coming new year.

Since Burma and China are neighboring countries linked by (?common mountain ranges), both the peoples have had friendly relations since ancient times and have exchanged visits to each other's countries like true kinsmen. This is particularly true after Burma won its independence and China its liberation. Kindred bonds of friendship between the peoples of China and Burma have grown stronger at a rapid pace.

The economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges between our two countries have developed and expanded with each passing day for over 30 years. As these friendly relations have developed, envoys of goodwill from both the countries have exchanged visits almost without interruption. I, for one, have visited Burma -- a country beautiful and pleasant in all seasons -- five times as a member of government, cultural, education and other delegations.

Thanks to the benevolent arrangements made by the Burmese Government and all others concerned, we have had the opportunity to visit -- in addition to the capital of Rangoon -- Mandalay, Maymyo, Myingyan, Moulmein, Bassein, Kalaw, Taunggyi, Pegu and many other cities. With my very eyes I have witnessed, and still recall to this day, the grand Shwedagon Pagoda glittering with gold in Rangoon; ancient structures in the last capital of Burmese kings -- Mandalay; the vast timber factories in Moulmein; the famous umbrella manufacturing in Bassein; and the beautiful flowers of Maymyo -- famous as the city of flowers.

The most interesting place for us was the visit to the Inle Lake on our way to the scenic mountain city of Taunggi. This is where people travel by boats instead of (?cars), where boats are rowed by legs instead of hands and where houses are built on water instead of on land.

Everywhere we went, we were hospitably and cordially received by the officials concerned as well as the people. We were really moved by people braving the weather -- rain or sun -- who had traveled great distances just to stand by to welcome us -- a Chinese delegation. People -- both male and female -- dressed in national costumes and welcoming us with bouquets; the masses chanting "long live the friendship between China and Burma;" and Burmese audiences cheering enthusiastically to the show staged by our cultural troupe, having friendly chats with our artists backstage, their gifts to Chinese friends, and particularly their request to take home with us the great love of the Burmese people toward Chinese people -- all of these memories remain fresh in my mind.

I have also had the chance to play host more than 20 times to Burmese Government, cultural, education, agricultural, motion picture and athletic delegations when they visited China. Moreover, I have also had the opportunity to become friends with teacher U (Win Maung), who taught Burmese at the Beijing Foreign Language Institute, and with teacher U (Kan Nyunt), who helped compile a Burmese-Chinese dictionary at Beijing University. Chinese teachers and students will always remember the endeavors teacher U (Win Maung) and teacher U (Kan Nyunt), who contributed to Sino-Burmese cultural and education exchanges.

Our country has also sent scholars to Burma in order to strengthen and further develop the friendly relations between our two countries as well as to establish better understanding and friendship between our two peoples. Burmese teachers were patient and took special interest in teaching these scholars. They were ready at all times to help solve the difficulties and problems of the scholars. I wish to express my gratitude to the Burmese experts and teachers who contributed to the friendship and cultural exchanges between our two countries.

In conclusion, I wish for the perpetuation of the structures of friendship built by the leaders and peoples of both countries and for Sino-Burmese friendship to last eternally like the continuously flowing waters of the Yangtze and Irrawaddy Rivers.

ULANHU MEETS PORTUGUESE; CULTURAL PACT SIGNED

OW070800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with Nuno Krus Abecasis, president of the Municipal Chamber of Lisbon, Mrs. Abecasis, and their party. Present at the meeting were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Guo Xianrui, vice-mayor of Beijing; and Antonio Ressano Garcia, Portuguese ambassador to China.

President Abecasis and his party arrived April 5 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Beijing Municipal People's Government. President Wang Bingnan gave a banquet in their honor yesterday evening.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

OW081335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA) -- A governmental agreement on cooperation in the fields of culture, science and technology between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Portugal was signed at the Great Hall of the People here today. It is the first such agreement ever concluded between the two governments since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1979.

Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Antonio Ressano Garcia, Portuguese ambassador to China, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

On the basis of mutual benefit the agreement was aimed at strengthening friendly relations between the two countries and promoting their cooperation in the fields of culture, science, technology, art, education and sports. This agreement will be valid for a period of five years from the date it comes into force. To ensure the implementation of the agreement, the contracting parties shall form a joint committee which shall meet every three years, alternatively in Lisbon and in Beijing.

Zhou Erfu, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and leading members of departments concerned were present at the signing ceremony. Also present were Nuno Krus Abecasis, president of the Municipal Chamber of Lisbon, Mrs. Abecasis, and their party now visiting Beijing. The signing ceremony was followed by a reception hosted by the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

PRC-FRG ENERGY WORKSHOP OPENS IN NANJING

OW091250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Nanjing, April 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese scientists and their colleagues from the Federal Republic of Germany opened a nine-day workshop on high-energy astrophysics in this riverside city on the Yangtze today. This bilateral workshop is part of the scientific exchange program between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Max-Planck Society of the F.R.G. A group of nine F.R.G. scientists led by Dr. F. Meyer and an American and three Japanese scientists will take part in the discussions. It also involves 38 Chinese scientists and nearly 40 Chinese auditors.

Professor Gong Shumo, deputy director of the Purple Mountain Observatory who presided over today's opening ceremony, told XINHUA that Chinese scientists started the research in mid-1970's, a decade after this frontier science was developed elsewhere. But the studies have made fairly rapid progress in China in the last few years. A total of 13 institutes or research groups are now engaged in such studies. Some of their new ideas and results have aroused interest among colleagues abroad, he said.

The scientists will read 17 reports and more than 20 papers on neutron stars, pulsars, black holes, supernovas, cataclysmic binaries, quasars and cosmology.

#### NI ZHIFU MEETS SWEDISH TRADE UNIONISTS 13 APR

OW131916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 31 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met today with a Swedish Trade Union Federation delegation led by Gunnar Nilsson, federation president. They discussed friendship between the Chinese and Swedish federations and issues of common interest. Present were Gu Dachun and Chen Yu, vice-presidents of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Vollrath Tham, counsellor of the Swedish Embassy.

The delegation arrived yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and will leave soon to tour Hangzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

#### WAN LI MEETS WITH SWEDISH METEOROLOGISTS

OW052137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li today met with a delegation from the Swedish Meteorological Society led by Dr. B. Dahlstrom, president of the society, in the Great Hall of the People. Present at the meeting were Xue Weiming, director of the Central Meteorological Bureau, and Ye Duzheng, president of the Chinese Meteorological Society.

The Swedish guests arrived in Beijing March 21 at the invitation of the Chinese Meteorological Society. They toured Beijing, Nanjing, Suzhou, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Qingdao; visited China's National Meteorological Center, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and several provincial and municipal meteorological units.

#### SCIENCE ACADEMY HEAD MEETS BRITISH GUESTS

OW091216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA) -- Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met here today with British visitors in the delegation of the Royal Society led by Sir Arnold Burgen, vice-president and foreign secretary of the Royal Society. During the meeting, President Lu spoke of the close cooperation between the Royal Society and the Chinese Academy of Sciences and briefed the British guests on the academy's present research. He expressed the hope that the two groups would further strengthen their cooperation and undertake some joint research projects in fields of interest to both.

The British guests also called on Jiang Ming, vice chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission today.

The five-member Royal Society delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday for a visit in accordance with the scientific and technical cooperation agreement signed in 1978 between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society.



FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

## Hu Yaobang-Ceausescu Talks

OW131646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, held a first round of talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the Great Hall of the People here today. The two sides exchanged views on relations between the two parties and countries.

Welcoming Nicolae Ceausescu on his current visit to China, Hu Yaobang said, "I'm very glad to meet the Romanian party and government leaders. This is a major event in the relations of our two parties and countries."

In today's talks Nicolae Ceausescu briefed Chinese leaders on Romania's internal situation. He expressed appreciation for the friendship and cooperation between the parties and countries of Romania and China. "In the intense international situation, it is important for us to discuss further development of our relations, to inform each other about our achievements in national construction and to exchange experience. Through this, we can contribute to the progress of mankind," Nicolae Ceausescu said. He expressed the hope that cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields would be expanded on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and foreign minister; Rao Bin, minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building; Zhang Canming, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Gan Ziyu, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Chen Shuliang, Chinese ambassador to Romania.

Present on the Romanian side were Elena Ceausescu; Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and foreign minister; Ioan Ursu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology; Ioan Avram, member of the R.C.P. Central Committee and minister of the machine-building industry; Constantin Mitea, member of the R.C.P. Central Committee and counselor to the general secretary of the R.C.P.; Cornel Mihulecea, member of the R.C.P. Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee of Atomic Energy; and Florea Dumitrescu, member of the R.C.P. Central Committee and Romanian ambassador to China.

## Hu, Ceausescu Address Banquet

OW131714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome Nicolae Ceausescu, general-secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Elena Ceausescu and their party.



The brightly-lit banquet hall was decorated with the national flags of China and Romania. President Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu entered the hall amid gay melody in the company of Chairman Hu Yaobang, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei. Hu Yaobang and Nicolae Ceausescu delivered heart-warming speeches at the banquet.

Hu Yaobang said that the relationship between the parties and countries of China and Romania has been developed in a complicated and erratic international situation. "We, the Chinese communists," he said, "will never forget it was the Romanian communists with you, Comrade Ceausescu, as their representative, who dared to uphold justice, proletarian internationalism and the fundamental norms of international relations at a time when we used our brains to ponder over things and walked on our own legs and met with blatant interference by others. This is the most precious trust and support you have given us."

Hu Yaobang praised Romania's achievements in socialist construction. He said the Romanian party and people have firmly safeguarded their state sovereignty and national dignity, opposed power politics in international affairs, defended world peace and the progress of mankind. "Your principled stand and heroism have won acclaim from peace-loving countries and people throughout the world," Hu Yaobang said. Referring to Nicolae Ceausescu's visit, Hu Yaobang said they will discuss new ways to cooperate and define the goals of economic cooperation in a spirit of mutual support and understanding. Along with the development of both nations' economies, he said, prospects for economic cooperation are very bright. The promotion of political, economic, scientific and technical, cultural and other cooperation will be a powerful impetus for the two countries' common prosperity.

Hu Yaobang said China's economy is on a road of sound development and the political situation is the best since the 1949 founding of the People's Republic. He said that during the four years since Nicolae Ceausescu's last visit to China in 1978, the Chinese people have worked hard to eliminate the grave consequences of the "Cultural Revolution." The nation's economy has turned for the better and living standards have improved step by step. Unity among people of all nationalities and of all walks of life in the country has been strengthened. An improved socialist democracy and legal system have yielded results. "At present," he said, "we are working hard to streamline government structure, foster socialist ethics, improve our work style and combat corruption among party and government cadres so as to ensure the progress of socialist construction." "Although we are confronted with a host of difficulties and problems, we are confident that sustained and unremitting efforts by the party and the Chinese people will transform China into a powerful, modernized socialist country," he said.

Nicolae Ceausescu said, "We treasure the friendship and cooperation between Romania and China, which developed under difficult conditions and in a complicated international environment. It resulted from the two sides' unremitting efforts through long years. Under all circumstances, the people of our countries have acted jointly as good friends do, and joined efforts for strengthening cooperation and unity."

After reviewing his previous visits to China and his meetings and talks with Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other Chinese leaders, Nicolae Ceausescu said, "The talks which began today provide us with an opportunity to continue our fruitful dialogue. During the talks, we will probe new possibilities for expansion of cooperation between our two parties, countries and people. We feel cooperation and coordination in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields and the exchange of experience in party and state affairs are entirely in the interests of the progress of our peoples and the common cause of socialism and peace," he said.

He praised the Chinese people's efforts to build a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science, and the commitment to raise the living standards of the laboring people. He also praised China for its constructive role in international life, in solving problems facing the world, in the struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, in supporting freedom and independence for people everywhere and efforts for progress and world peace.

He said that the people of Romania, rallying round the Romanian Communist Party, are working hard to build a well-rounded, advanced socialist society, advancing toward communism. "We are making great efforts to develop productive forces, increase national wealth and raise peoples' living standards. We pay particular attention to socialist democracy to ensure direct participation of workers, peasants and the people as a whole in the leadership of society and all departments. This is the basic condition for building well-rounded, advanced socialism and striving towards communism."

Nicolae Ceausescu said that internationally Romania is struggling for detente, peace and wide-ranging cooperation among nations. "Never has it been more necessary for people everywhere to close ranks and act firmly to prevent confrontation and war, to check the worsening of international situation, and restore and develop detente and peace, cooperation and respect for national independence," he said. "We set great store by cooperation with all socialist countries, the growth of our solidarity and cooperation with developing and nonaligned countries, and expansion of our relations with all countries of the world regardless of their social system in a spirit of peaceful coexistence," he said. Nicolae Ceausescu said, "We are struggling to remove what is least developed, eliminate the gap between rich and the poor nations and establish a new international economic order."

Hosts and guests toasted to the growing friendship between China and Romania. A military band played music of both countries. Present also were Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Muhua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs; Liu Lantao and Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Chen Shuliang, Chinese ambassador to Romania, and state and Beijing government officials. Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs. Dumitrescu were also present.

## Visit to Shenyang

OW141208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Shenyang, April 14 (XINHUA).-- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu arrived at the northeast China industrial city, Shenyang, by special plane this morning in the company of Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Soon after touch-down, the distinguished guests drove to the Shenyang No 3 machine tool plant and were given a rousing welcome by workers beating drums and gongs, playing musical instruments, waving flowers or dancing at the entrance of the factory. Plant Director Liu Hongwei told the visitors that his plant, employing 4,000 workers and staff, produces more than 2,000 automatic multi-axial lathes, turret lathes and other types of machine tools a year. Its products are exported to over 50 countries. The plant, he added, has produced 150 machine tools for Romania in the past few years.

President Ceausescu and his party were shown round the shops making gears, automatic horizontal multi-axial lathes and turret lathes. The president shook hands with workers and chatted with them. At the end of the visit, President Ceausescu said, "We congratulate your success in production. It is our hope that the machine builders in both Romania and China will cooperate more closely and produce more and better machine tools to speed up socialist construction in their countries."

The workers were elated to have the Romanian president amongst them. They pledged to work hard for the development of Sino-Romanian friendship.

## Romanian Foreign Policy Noted

OW140242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The Romanian Government pursues independent external policy and is opposed to imperialist policies of strength and dictation. It also supports the struggle of middle and small nations to preserve national independence and state sovereignty, thus winning prestige in the international arena. Romania has diplomatic relations with more than 130 countries, and in the past decade its political, economic, scientific and cultural relations with these countries have been expanding.

For years, Romania has played an active role on the international arena. It has based its foreign policies on "the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual benefit, no threat of force in relations between nations and the entitlement of people to determine their fate." Romania has always taken a clear-cut stand against imperialist policy, opposing power politics and all forms of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. As written in the Romanian Communist Party's program, Romania is against "hegemonism and big-power chauvinism." And Romania has always stood for the dismantling of foreign military bases, withdrawal of foreign troops and the abandoning of military blocs.

Romania deems that the current international situation has deteriorated, attempts at dividing the world into spheres of influence have been intensified and instances of dominating and intervening in internal affairs of other countries have come to pass on the heels of the other.

In view of this, the National Working People's Council, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and the Grand National Assembly of Romania issued appeals in 1981 calling on all countries to join efforts to check the policy of creating tension.

Because it is a European country, Romania is particularly concerned about peace and stability in Europe. It has called on the United States not to deploy additional nuclear missiles in Europe and has called on the Soviet Union to remove medium-range missiles from Europe. Romania also wants European countries to participate in the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on missiles and nuclear weapons in Europe.

Romania has persistently supported struggles against foreign aggression. For example, it has always opposed the overthrow of the legitimate Government of Democratic Kampuchea, stressing that Vietnamese troops should withdraw from Kampuchea to allow the Kampuchean people to solve their own problems and to restore independence and sovereignty.

On the Middle East, Romania has said Israel must withdraw from occupied Arab territories taken in the 1967 war. It also has said an independent Palestine state should be set up in accordance with the principle of self-determination to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of every country in this region. Moreover, Romania has condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon and its annexation of the Golan Heights.

Romania has always stressed that important world problems should be settled on the basis of equal involvement of every country, whether it is large or small, strong or weak. To Romania, this is "a fundamental condition to ensure world peace." President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out: "We admit the role of big countries and superpowers, but problems today cannot be settled by a few countries alone." Romania takes the view that small countries, developing countries and non-aligned countries have entered the world stage and have "played" a more and more important role in international affairs.

Romania also has paid attention to developing and strengthening relations with Third World countries. In February 1976, Romania was accepted as a member of the "77 group;" in August 1976, the non-aligned summit in Colombo agreed that Romania should participate in "a guest capacity" in the activities of non-aligned countries.

Romania also has taken an active role in the struggle for setting up a new world economic order and has considered the new economic order a component part of the struggle against imperialism. Romania has held the gap between developed and developing countries has expanded. To eliminate this gap, it has said that old unequal relations must be firmly uprooted, the policies of imperialism must be ended. Every country has the right to ensure without outside interference its own social and economic development, to guarantee proportional relationship between prices of raw materials and industrial products and to ensure that every country enjoys equal rights in sharing raw materials, energy and modern technical achievements.



LEBANON ASKS PRC AID TO PREVENT ISRAELI ATTACK

OW140143 Beijing XINHUA in English 0121 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beirut, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Lebanon has asked China to use its international influence to prevent Israel from launching an attack on Lebanon. The request was made by Kesruan Labaki, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lebanon, during talks today with Yang Yihuai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Lebanon. Yang Yihuai reportedly reiterated China's policy of supporting the Lebanese Government and people for their struggle to maintain independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. He also stressed China's condemnation of Israel's aggression.

Lebanon has recently held talks with representatives of the U.N. Security Council's five permanent members in hopes of mobilizing international opinion against an Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Lebanese Government officials have disclosed that these talks have been constructive, but that "danger has not been eliminated." Israeli radio has reported that Israeli Prime Minister Begin in a speech Monday claimed that Israel should "keep restraint in response to a U.S. appeal" so that the United States will "have an opportunity" to stabilize the situation. Nonetheless, Begin said Israel will defend "the security of Israeli residents" at all times.

PENG CHONG, DELEGATION DEPART ALGERIA 13 APR

OW132112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Algiers, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese delegation of the National People's Congress headed by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the congress' standing committee, today ended a visit to Algeria and departed for Tunisia. During its stay here, the delegation held meetings with a delegation representing the Algerian National People's Assembly and headed by Vice-President (Abderrahmane Belayat).

President of the Algerian National People's Assembly Rabah Bitat met the Chinese delegation and discussed international problems. The two countries stressed the necessity to strengthen bilateral relations.

(Mohamed Cherif Messadia), a member of the Political Bureau of the Algerian Party of the National Liberation Front and a leading member of the permanent secretariat of the Algerian party's Central Committee, also met Peng Chong, who is a Politburo member of the Communist Party of China. They exchanged views on strengthening the two parties' relationship. The delegation, accompanied by Vice-President (Belayat) visited Batna, Biskra, (Chlef) and other cities. In the (Arris district), the delegation visited a sacred place of the national liberation struggle, the (Arris district) hospital where a Chinese medical team is working, industries and agricultural centers.

Arrive in Tunisia

OW140716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Tunis, April 13 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Tunisian National Assembly. Mme. (Fathia Mzali), vice-president of the National Assembly, and Meng Yu, Chinese ambassador to Tunisia, met the delegation at the airport.

A delegation of the Tunisian National Assembly and the Chinese NPC delegation held a working conference this afternoon and cooperation between the two countries and between the Tunisian National Assembly and the Chinese National People's Congress in particular. Mme. (Mzali) expressed the conviction that the visit of the Chinese NPC delegation will contribute to the friendly links of the two peoples and further promote the cooperation between the two legislatures. A banquet was given to the Chinese delegation by Mme. (Fathia Mzali) this evening.



KANG KEQING MEETS DJIBOUTI WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW030758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and had a cordial conversation here this morning with a Djibouti women's delegation led by Mme Fadoum Ahmed, vice-chairman of the Women's Federation of Djibouti. The host and the guests exchanged experience in women's work. The delegation arrived in China on March 22 on a friendly visit.

PRC HELPS LIBERIA BUILD SPORTS COMPLEX

OW050116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Monrovia, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Liberian Head of State Samuel Kanyon Doe broke the ground here this afternoon for the construction of a national sports complex with Chinese assistance. The sports complex will have a seating capacity of 30,000 people when completed.

After a tour of the construction site, Doe expressed satisfaction at the preparations for the actual construction of the complex.

Speaking at a ground-breaking ceremony, he said the occasion marked a "new beginning of close relationship" Liberia was endeavouring to pursue with China. He also expressed sincere appreciation for the feelings of goodwill and friendship demonstrated by the Chinese Government toward the new Liberian Government since its inception.

Attending the ceremony were Liberian Vice Head of State and Co-Chairman of the People's Redemption Council J. Nicholas Podier, cabinet ministers and dignitaries from various circles. Chinese Ambassador Liu Pu and representatives of Chinese experts working on the complex were also present.

PRC HANDS OVER AGRICULTURAL PROJECT TO NIGERIA

OW292036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Lagos, March 29 (XINHUA) -- China officially handed over the Chinese-aided Itoikin agricultural project to the Nigerian Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authorities in Itoikin, Lagos, today. At the handing-over ceremony, Nigerian Minister of State of Ministry of Water Resource (Eteng Okoi-Obuli), on behalf of the president of the Nigerian Government Shahu Shagari and the Nigerian people, expressed thanks to the Chinese Government for its help in building the project.

Chairman of the Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authorities Adeleke Adedoyin said that the cooperation between the Chinese and the Nigerians has no doubt yielded good results.

Chinese Ambassador Lei Yang attended the ceremony. He expressed the belief that the cooperation between the two countries will surely bear richer fruits.

The Itoikin agricultural project, about 70 kilometers away from Lagos, was completed recently under an agreement signed by the two countries in 1976.

PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO FALKLANDS CONFLICT URGED

PY131713 Beijing in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Unattributed article: "The Need To Resolve Conflict Through Negotiations"]

[Text] Since 2 April, when Argentina sent its troops to take over the Malvinas Islands, Argentina and the UK have been deploying troops to the South Atlantic region. The development of events is still quite serious. On 3 April, the British Government dispatched a fleet comprised of several kinds of ships which is on its way to the area, while Argentina is intensifying diplomatic negotiations and making war preparations to repel an eventual British attack.

Since the two countries are on the verge of an armed conflict of great magnitude, other countries are quite concerned over the tense situation over the Malvinas Islands. The majority of Latin American countries, among them, Uruguay, Guatemala, Bolivia, Peru, Panama, Mexico and Venezuela, have expressed their support for Argentina's right to recover the Malvinas. However, they have also expressed the need for seeking a peaceful solution to the controversy. But, the EEC, Guyana, Barbados, Portugal and New Zealand have condemned Argentina's position. Moreover, the United States has expressed its regret over the situation and noted its desire to help both parties involved to find a peaceful solution of the dispute. Therefore, it sent Secretary of State Haig to Argentina and the UK as a mediator.

China has always expressed its opposition to colonialism and supports the right of every country to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. China has expressed its concern over the situation in the Malvinas. Moreover, at the UN Security Council meeting held on 3 April, through its permanent representative, Ling Qing, China expressed its hope that Argentina and the UK would arrive at a peaceful solution of this century-long dispute through negotiations.

Moreover, several countries -- both those that support Argentina and those that are against it -- have urged both parties involved to adopt a moderate attitude so that the conflict will not spread to other sectors. They expressed their hope that Argentina and the UK will resolve the situation in a peaceful manner. It must be noted that only in this manner will they be able to find an effective solution to the problem, and one that will be in keeping with the interests of both the Argentine and British peoples.

In addition to the mediation efforts that are being carried out by the United States, Uruguay has expressed its willingness to be the site of negotiations that may be held by the two countries. Moreover, the Peruvian foreign minister has noted that if U.S. efforts fail, Peru is willing to proceed with a new mediation effort. What is more, the Peruvian Government has already made a specific proposal. It is therefore obvious that a peaceful and reasonable solution to the Argentine-UK conflict can be achieved, and that this is the desire of all peoples of the world. The Chinese Government and its people also hope that this may be achieved.

ARGENTINE LEADERS CARRY FALKLANDS STAND ABROAD

OWL40215 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of several Argentine political parties and organizations, charged with the mission to carry out what is described as "people's democracy," are traveling abroad to spell out Argentina's stand on the disputed Malvinas Islands.

Only a few weeks ago, these political parties and trade union organizations were divided over the economic policy in the country, and were critical of the military government. With the occupation of the Malvinas Islands, however, these organizations are all behind the government action and have offered to go to other countries to canvas support for Argentina's stand over the Malvinas Islands. At present, this capital is shrouded in a tense atmosphere.

YAO YILIN MEETS VENEZUELAN BANKER 12 APR

OW121858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met with Dr. Leopoldo Diaz Bruzual, president of the Central Bank of Venezuela, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Yao Yilin told the guests that it is China's policy to strengthen economic relations with Latin American countries. He looked forward to developing financial and trade cooperation with Venezuela.

Dr. Diaz Bruzual said that during his visit he has had beneficial talks with Chinese colleagues, and trade relations between Venezuela and China are bound to grow.

Present were Li Baohua, president of the People's Bank of China, and Regulo Burelli Rivas, Venezuelan ambassador to China. The guests arrived April 9 at the invitation of the People's Bank of China.

YANG JINGREN MEETS CANADIAN SPORTS DELEGATION

OW121908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yang Jingren met with a Canadian sports delegation led by Gerald Regan, secretary of state and minister for fitness and amateur sports, this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People.

In their conversation, Minister Regan voiced resolute support for China's position on participation in the fifth world women's softball championships. Yang Jingren thanked Mr. Regan for his support.

Present at the meeting were Li Menghua and Lu Jindong, minister and vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Canadian Ambassador to China Michel Gauvin. Minister Regan gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

The delegation visited Shanghai and Hangzhou after arriving here April 4. They will leave for home tomorrow.

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMITTEE MEETS 13 APR

OW131433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA) -- The national constitutional revision committee continued to hold its third plenary session on the morning of 13 April. The session discussed and examined the preface of the draft revision of the constitution (amended version).

Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the national constitutional revision committee, presided over today's meeting.

Members who successively spoke at the session include: Qian Changzhao, Rong Yiren, Hu Ziyang, Sun Xiaocun, Liang Shuming, Cai Xiao, Xiao Ke, Yang Xiufeng, Cheng Zihua, Geng Biao, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Ulanhu, Fei Xiaoting, Hu Ziang, Wang Zhen, Su Ziheng, Jiang Hua, Sun Qimeng, Huang Dingchen and Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan.

CCPCC, STATE COUNCIL DECISION ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW140014 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA) -- Decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field adopted on 13 April 1982:

## I

In order to effectively develop a socialist material civilization and socialist culture, the CCP Central Committee has particularly tackled two major tasks since early this year: One task is to streamline the administrative structure, a component part of the reform of the system; and the other is to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. The whole party, the entire army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country warmly support these two major tasks and are very concerned about them. They earnestly hope that we will thoroughly carry out these two tasks and win victories.

Streamlining the administrative structure is proceeding well in party, government and army organizations at the central level. The State Council has decided to establish a committee for restructuring the economic system which will be in charge of the overall research and planning for the restructuring of the economic system and leading this work in a unified manner. The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is developing step-by-step throughout the country. The central authorities issued an "urgent circular" in January, held a forum on the situation in Guangdong and Fujian and approved and transmitted a summary of the minutes of the forum in February. In March, the NPC Standing Committee adopted the "resolution for severely punishing criminals who do serious damage to the economy." In the past 3 months, serious cases of smuggling, selling smuggled articles, corruption and bribery have been initially exposed or dealt with, and some cases which remained unsolved for long periods are being solved. Criminals who have done serious damage to the economy are frightened, and unhealthy trends and evil practices are restrained to some extent. Thus, initial results have been achieved in the struggle. All party, government and army comrades, especially the leading bodies at all levels, must be determined to carry this struggle through to the end.

## II

Leadership by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council has been correct since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We have successfully shifted the emphasis of our work. Implementation of the policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading has brought remarkable achievements in economic construction. Effective



work is being done in carrying out the policy of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the domestic economy. The living standards of people in both town and countryside have noticeably improved. Party discipline has been strengthened and the party's work style has been improved.

However, while fully affirming these achievements, we must clearly see that there are indeed some dark aspects in our economic and political life. What is particularly shocking is the fact that over the past 2 or 3 years, serious criminal activities of smuggling, selling smuggled articles, corruption, bribery, speculation, swindling and theft of state and collective property have markedly increased, and that such activities are quite rampant in a few places and among a small number of personnel. These serious criminal activities, which cause serious economic damage, are often carried out by a few individuals working in government offices, enterprises and institutions in collusion with lawbreakers in society. Sometimes such activities are carried out under the signboard of state or collective undertakings and some are even backed by leading cadres. The problem now is far more serious than during the movement against the "three evils" in 1952.

The main reasons for the occurrence of this situation are: The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique seriously undermined our party's work style and our people's morale, and the pernicious influence of anarchism and ultraindividualism spread by a few people is widespread; failing to stand the test in the new situation, some weak-willed people in our ranks seek ease and comfort and are blinded by lust for gain; in the past few years, while efforts have been made to carry out the two entirely correct policies of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the domestic economy, the party's ideological and political work and some necessary management measures taken by government departments have failed to keep pace with the situation and no timely, effective blows have been dealt to some criminals who have seriously damaged the economy. Serious criminal activities in the economic field have corrupted and are corrupting our cadre ranks; have damaged and are damaging the bodies and prestige of our party, government and army; have poisoned and are poisoning people's minds; have polluted and are polluting the general atmosphere of society; have undermined and are undermining economic construction; have hampered and are hampering the correct implementation of the policies of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the domestic economy and have affected and are affecting social stability. The future of our country's socialist cause will be seriously endangered if this state of affairs is allowed to continue.

The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is a major manifestation of class struggle in the economic sphere of China's socialist society under new historical conditions. The struggle currently launched among Communist Party members and state functionaries for communist purity and against corruption and degeneration is vital for the success or failure of China's socialist modernization and for the prosperity and decline and even the life and death of our party and state. Being launched under special historical conditions, this struggle is bound to be protracted. The whole party must have a sober view of this, be highly vigilant, achieve unity in thinking and keep in step. Party members must not treat this lightly or go their own way.

Failing to see the tremendous harmfulness of serious criminal activities in the economic field, some comrades have not yet clearly understood the necessity and urgency of this struggle. They worry lest this struggle lead to a departure from our central task of economic construction, hamper the development of modernization and adversely affect the implementation of the policies of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the domestic economy. This view is entirely wrong and a major ideological obstacle to carrying out the current struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field. It must be soberly understood that our modernization drive cannot be smoothly carried out if the serious criminal activities in the economic field are allowed to spread unchecked. Only by severely punishing criminals who do serious damage to the economy while resolutely implementing various economic policies will we be able to ensure the development of our modernization drive along the socialist road. Only thus will we be able to correctly implement the policies of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the domestic economy.

## III

In order to safeguard the communist purity of our party, the socialist system of our country and the interests of our people of all nationalities, we must unswervingly and unremittingly deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. On the one hand, we must take a firm attitude and deal effective blows in this struggle; and on the other hand, we must take steady and proper steps and do painstaking work. We must catch criminals who have done serious damage to the economy, not let them go, and deal with them resolutely. Cadres who have committed serious economic crimes must be investigated and punished according to law. In dealing with general and major cases, stress should be placed on handling the major cases; in dealing with long, pending cases and those that have just occurred, stress should be placed on handling the latter; in dealing with general cases in society, cases involving government offices, enterprises and institutions or cases of crimes committed by them in collusion with lawbreakers in society, stress should be placed on handling the cases involving government offices, enterprises and institutions. In short, it is necessary to concentrate forces to pay close attention to handling major or serious cases and to make particular efforts to consolidate party organizations, rectify cadres' work style and strengthen various management systems. To facilitate the division of work, the central and provincial authorities should jointly pay particular attention to tackling problems at the prefectural level or above, and problems at the county level should be generally tackled by the provincial authorities. However, the central authorities may also handle particularly serious problems at the county level. As for particularly serious problems below the county level, they may be handled by the provincial authorities.

The law must be enforced strictly and impartially to penalize offenders who have seriously harmed the economy, no matter who they are, what units they belong to, or whatever official posts they hold. There must be no exceptions. It is absolutely impermissible for anyone to try to shield them or plead for mercy toward them. Anyone who violates this principle will be investigated to establish his responsibility. While dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, it is also necessary to resolutely investigate and deal with other serious violations of the law and discipline. However, this struggle must not be willfully expanded among the masses or ordinary workers, peasants and other working people (exclusive of a few serious criminals) in town and countryside. Minor criminal cases of a mass character should also be dealt with and not be allowed to spread unchecked and escalate. In dealing with such cases, emphasis should be put on persuasion and the improvement of the management system. This is because such cases are not the focus of the current struggle and may be handled later so that our energies and target will not be diverted.

To smoothly and correctly deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, leading party, government and army organs and leading comrades at all levels must currently put emphasis on overcoming the attitude of turning a blind eye to the seriousness of the matter and being unconcerned, as well as the fear of the difficulty of waging this struggle, as reflected by copious misgivings, irresolution and indecisiveness. At the same time, in view of the lessons from past political movements, it is necessary to guard against and oppose various wrong work styles, such as refraining from making investigation and study, failing to grasp the actual situation, setting up goals and progress plans on the basis of subjective assumption, wantonly making someone the target of struggle and arbitrarily escalating the issue. In addition, it is necessary to guard against the schemes of a few individuals who themselves have problems but who deliberately create various false impressions to shift the blame onto others.

Policies must be correctly executed in striking at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, and a strict distinction must be made between the two types of contradictions of a different nature, and they must be handled correctly.

A clear differentiation must be made between errors in work and violation of the law and criminal offenses, between unhealthy tendencies in economic affairs and economic offenses, and between smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, embezzlement, accepting bribes, speculation and swindling on the one hand, and problems arising from imperfections in the system and methods for implementation of the economic policies of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy on the other. In judging criminal responsibility, we must draw a clear demarcation line between personal embezzlement and the act in shifting from the interests of a big group to that of a small group. Those whose economic offenses are not so severe may be given lighter, or no punishment when they have decided to repent and have returned illicit money and goods.

In dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, we are resolutely against making the work a mass movement; still less should universal screening be allowed. However, in dealing with major and key cases which are relatively complicated and which involve more people, we must completely follow the mass line; that is, we must, within a definite scope, mobilize the masses knowing about the cases to factually expose and inform against those who have committed serious crimes. Some cases may be subject to discussion by the people who are directly concerned, so that we may acquire the opinions of these people, handle cases fairly and, at the same time, educate the masses. There must be serious investigation and study, and under no circumstances should evidence be obtained through coercion and credence given to it and under no circumstances should innocent relatives or friends be implicated. Each and every case must be handled prudently on the basis of true facts and their different situations and according to party, government or army discipline and the state law.

Smuggling, trading in smuggled goods, embezzlement, accepting bribes, speculation and swindling, and stealing the state and collective property are all criminal activities. This is clearly stated in our country's constitution and law and in the party constitution and the guiding principle for inner-party life, and so there is a clear distinction between the cardinal issue of right and wrong. Regarding some major and key cases, there are certain people who allege that "it is hard to deal with them because there is no clear-cut policy." This is absolutely mistaken. As long as we act strictly according to party regulations and rules, government or army discipline, judicial procedures and the relevant provisions of the law, firmly base ourselves on facts, use the law as the criterion, insist on evidence instead of easily giving credence to the statement of the accused, make public beforehand the scope of our policies and set up strictly varying work methods, we will surely be able to strike steadily, accurately and relentlessly at all criminal elements who have seriously undermined the economy.

#### IV

"The resolution on severe punishment for criminals who seriously undermine the economy," adopted by the 22d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, properly supplements and amends the relevant articles in the "criminal law" of our country according to the new situation. This provides a more powerful legal weapon to deal resolute blows at criminal activities seriously undermining our economy and to give harsh punishment to the criminal elements involved. For this reason, party, government and army organizations at all levels must make a resolute effort to ensure the implementation of this "resolution."

The NPC Standing Committee's "resolution" unequivocally stipulates: "All those who commit crimes before the present resolution comes into effect and give themselves up to the police before 1 May 1982, or those who have been arrested and have frankly admitted all their crimes and factually reported the criminal offenses of other people before that date, will be dealt with according to the stipulations of the relevant laws applicable before the present resolution comes into effect. All those who continue to conceal their criminal offenses and refuse to give themselves up to the police before 1 May 1982, or those who refuse to frankly admit all their crimes and report the criminal offenses of other people before that date, will be considered as committing continued crimes and will be dealt with according to this resolution." After its publication, the "resolution" immediately showed its power as socialist law.



Many criminals have surrendered to police, returned their spoils of their own accord, confessed their activities and exposed others. We welcome such actions. After investigation is made and facts confirmed, they must be dealt with leniently according to law. All criminal offenders must be clearly aware of the current situation and firmly grasp this opportunity to take the path of "receiving lenient treatment by frankly confessing their crimes." If they have thoughts of leaving things to chance and thus miss this opportunity, they will certainly be dealt with seriously according to the "resolution" adopted by the NPC Standing Committee. Of course, after the previously mentioned time limit, if some people truly repent, give themselves up to police, factually confess their activities, expose others and return their spoils of their own accord, then will still be dealt with rather leniently according to the relevant policy and the pertinent provisions of the law. However, the policy and law will in no way permit absolute leniency. Criminals who continue to conceal their offenses and carry out criminal activities cannot escape the severe punishment by the law and the people.

## V

The policy of opening to the world and of enlivening the domestic economy and the work of striking at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere can both be resolutely implemented without conflicting. Opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy is an unswerving policy which our party has established to meet the needs of socialist modernization by proceeding from concrete conditions. This policy will by no means be changed or affected by our striking at criminals who severely undermine the economy. Of course, as everyone knows, while we are implementing this policy, some irresolute individuals will inevitably become corrupt and deteriorated, and some lawless elements are bound to take this opportunity to undermine our socialist economy. For this reason, we must take appropriate control measures, define the accurate scope of the policy, strengthen ideological and political education and resolutely and seriously wage an anti-corruption and antideterioration struggle. This is the only way to correctly and healthily implement the policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. If this fails, China's external economic activities and its modernization program will not produce the expected results, but will depart from the socialist track, take the vile road and even end in failure. We should not ignore this struggle, relax our efforts for it or dare not proceed with it simply because we are implementing the policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. Moreover, we should not lessen our confidence in the policy which has been proven to be correct by practice because of this struggle.

In carrying out the policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, it is imperative to persist in the fundamental principle of relying mainly on the planned economy and supplementing it with regulation through the market. All important economic activities must be incorporated into the state plan and unified leadership over external economic activities must be strengthened. It is imperative to strictly control foreign exchange, rigorously abide by the unified foreign exchange rate set by the state and sternly forbid private dealings in foreign exchange between units and individuals or units and those staying abroad which are not according to the state rate.

Resolute efforts should be made to correct the dangerous state of affairs in some localities where rampant foreign exchange black markets exist and remain unchecked. External economic activities should be carried out only by the state-approved units in accordance with the principles and procedures set by the state. Other units and all individuals are strictly prohibited from carrying out such activities on their own, in any name or in any way. Personnel of state organs and of enterprises and establishments are strictly prohibited from engaging in business.

In carrying out the policy of opening to the world, we have the help and support of our compatriots overseas and in Hong Kong and Macao. Many foreign industrialists and businessmen of insight have also sought economic cooperation and expanded trade with us. In this connection, we have created a new situation and achieved remarkable success.



We must persevere in implementing the open policy, absorb foreign investment, correctly introduce advanced science and technology from foreign countries and vigorously develop our economic relations with other countries. International monetary institutions and foreign industrialists and businessmen are welcome to invest in China and their legitimate rights, interests and profits will be guaranteed provided they observe the laws of China and adhere to the principle of equality and mutual benefit. We speak highly of our Overseas Chinese compatriots and our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao who show concern for and give support to the motherland's modernization. They are also welcome to invest in the motherland and their legitimate rights, interests and profits will also be guaranteed according to state law. Our struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere has nothing to do with people from foreign industrial and commercial circles who engage in normal, legitimate business operations and do not conduct illegal activities. On the contrary, the purpose of the struggle is to ensure the continued development of healthy exchanges with these circles and avoid their being deceived and blackmailed by some lawbreakers of our country.

All comrades engaging in economic work with foreign countries must study hard to become professionals who are politically strong, professionally proficient and honest in performing their official duties. While engaging in economic operations with foreign countries, our comrades must not only adhere to their purity of communism and safeguard the motherland's interests and honorable patriotic stand, but also be good at developing exchanges with people from foreign industrial and commercial circles. We will continue to welcome people from foreign industrial and business circles, Overseas Chinese businessmen and industrialists and businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao who use legitimate means to do business and make economic cooperation with us. They will be accorded a courteous reception. We must take the initiative to discuss questions, hold trade talks and develop normal exchanges with them.

## VI

The purpose of our struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere is to eliminate obstacles, promote the development of industrial and agricultural production and guarantee success in all work so as to quicken the pace of modernization. Party, government and military leading organs at all levels must resolutely carry out the general and specific policies laid down by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, make proper arrangements, give guidance with the best of care, strengthen ideological and political work and prevent the occurrence of negative factors which may affect production and work. They must regard this as the major sign to examine the quality of their work.

We must persevere in implementing the policy of enlivening the domestic economy. It is necessary to maintain -- on a long-term basis -- the various forms of the economy along with the diversification of the economy on the condition that the socialist economy of public ownership is absolutely predominant. It is necessary to properly develop the collective economy and laborers' individual economy in cities and townships in accordance with the needs of the national economy so more people can be employed. It is necessary to persist in the fundamental principle of relying mainly on the planned economy and taking the whole country into account while continuing to transfer part of the power to local authorities, give enterprises greater power for making decisions, carry out and improve the various forms of the economic responsibility system among enterprises and the responsibility system in agricultural production and strengthen the effective policies and measures for the interflow of commodities between cities and the countryside and the briskness of urban and rural markets.

It is necessary to protect the legitimate management and normal business activities of the collective economy in cities and townships, laborers' individual economy, petty traders and peddlers.

To deal blows at profiteers, thieves and swindlers, it is necessary to punish criminals by strictly following what is stipulated in article 118 of the criminal law: "Those who make a regular business of smuggling, speculating and profiteering, engage in smuggling, speculating and profiteering in a big way or are ringleaders in smuggling, speculating and profiteering groups" and article 152 of the criminal law, "a habitual thief or swindler or anyone who takes away a huge amount of public or private property by stealing, swindling or plundering."

It is also necessary to investigate and punish, according to law, criminals who have not seriously undermined the economy but have evidently disrupted urban and rural market management, impaired the purchasing and marketing of state goods and materials and damaged the interests of the people in cities and the countryside. However, except for the particularly serious cases of violating the above-mentioned criminal law, problems must be gradually solved by instituting appropriate industrial and commercial management laws and regulations, improving the way goods and materials are purchased and marketed and strengthening the market management system. Regarding unhealthy trends in the relationship between enterprises run by rural communes and brigades and industrial and commercial enterprises in cities, they must be solved by restructuring the commune- and brigade-run enterprises and strengthening industrial and commercial management and management of goods and materials, except for a few major cases which constitute serious crimes. As for the grave question of plundering state goods and materials in some localities, they must be seriously dealt with. The State Council will make a special decision on this question.

Cadres who are active, work hard, are honest in performing their official duties and have achieved remarkable results while enlivening the domestic economy and developing production, must be encouraged and commended. It is necessary to help them sum up their experience, advance on the basis of their achievements, overcome their shortcomings and protect and develop their enthusiasm for work. The party Central Committee and the departments concerned under the State Council must seriously investigate and study questions already discovered while implementing the policy of enlivening the domestic economy, and after understanding the situation, work out separate, appropriate measures to solve them. Questions not accurately understood must not be handled in a hurry.

Under the new historical conditions, in the prolonged struggle for the four basic principles and against corruption and degeneration, many of our party members and cadres will have to go through repeated severe tests. We must strengthen education in communist ideology and education in the socialist legal system among our party cadres, particularly middle and high ranking cadres, as well as among their relatives, and strengthen party discipline and supervision. Our party cadres, middle and high ranking cadres in particular, must study again the related writings by Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, solemnly and resolutely preserve our party's characteristic as the vanguard of the working class and keep their integrity as Communist Party members. They must never be allowed to lower their ideological level and political awareness as party members, much less allow the corruption and degeneration of party members. All Communist Party members must honestly fulfill the solemn pledge they made when joining the party, keep firmly in mind that wholeheartedly serving the people is our party's fundamental purpose, bear in mind that our party's ultimate goal is to carry out the lofty ideals of communism and dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism.

The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is one of the most realistic and effective measures for consolidating the party organization and rectifying the party's work style under present conditions. Party members must have a clear-cut, resolute stand. Those who remained passive and flinched, connived with criminal elements, tolerated their mistakes and even shielded them in the course of this struggle showed that their party spirit is very impure and therefore they are not qualified to be party members, much less party members with leadership responsibility. Those so-called party members and state cadres who have abandoned communist ideals and engaged in all kinds of criminal activities to undermine the cause of socialism must be given the punishment they deserve according to party, government and military discipline and state law respectively.

All cadres who are party members and have committed serious crimes must be punished by law. They must be resolutely removed from their posts and expelled from the party no matter how long they have been in the party or how high their positions. The few party and government organizations which are very impure ideologically, politically and organizationally must be rectified resolutely and in a planned way under guidance. The few party and government organizations, enterprises and institutions which are really rotten to the core must be reorganized or dismissed after an investigation by capable cadres or work teams dispatched by the party committees and governments concerned at a higher level and other departments concerned. Reorganization must also be done well. By doing so, we will bring a new look to our party and government, enhance the people's spirit and change the social mood. Our rank and file will become stronger and more vigorous and our socialist modernization will advance in bigger strides.

## VIII

The struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field is a major task of the party this year and will be for a long time to come. While grasping industrial and agricultural production well, party and government organizations at all levels must currently concentrate more of their energy on conducting this struggle. Principal responsible party, government and military comrades at all levels must personally organize forces, earnestly conduct investigation, study and take a firm hold of principles and policies.

Various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees and governments must pay close attention to dealing with major, important cases from now on and assign capable cadres to be specifically responsible and take a firm hold of them to the end. Various localities must continue to make public, according to actual conditions, several major or important cases that have been tried and on which correct decisions were made in order to inspire and educate the broad masses of cadres and people. Various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees and governments, and party, government and military departments at the central level should submit monthly reports this year to the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on work progress and problems.

The party's discipline inspection committees at all levels should be the strong and vigorous working bodies of the party committees in leading this struggle. Problems coming under inner-party discipline should be handled by the party's discipline inspection committees, whereas extraordinarily important problems should be referred to party committees of equal or higher level for disposal. Problems involving and violating criminal law should be dealt with by judicial organs according to law. Public security departments, procuratorates and courts concerned at all levels must closely coordinate work and fully fulfill their solemn, binding duty.

Localities and army units should mutually support and coordinate with each other. Without exception, army units stationed in various parts of the country must, under the leadership of various local party committees, strike at the serious criminal activities in the economic field.

It is necessary to carry out vivid, specific ideopolitical education among party members, cadres and the masses in close keeping with work progress by adopting various forms and applying typical cases and examples. Wide publicity should be given to the seriousness and danger of criminal activities in the economic field and to the necessity and urgency of opposing decadence and moral degeneration. Efforts should be made to publicize the overriding importance of upholding the socialist road, the love of the socialist motherland and the interests and honor of the motherland; to publicize that it is praiseworthy to be honest in performing one's official duties and in abiding by law and discipline, and shameful to be corrupt and accept bribes, to smuggle and to steal; to publicize that it is praiseworthy to oppose bad persons and evil deeds, and shameful to shield them; to publicize the party's principles, policies and measures for successfully carrying out this struggle; and to publicize and commend all good persons who valiantly and obdurately carry forward this struggle and good deeds.



Energetic efforts should be made to support and protect the activists in the struggle and to resolutely strike at evil deeds and bad persons who threatened, bribed, persecuted and even resorted to violent retaliatory actions against these comrades. It is necessary to raise the ideopolitical consciousness of party members, cadres, PLA commanders and fighters, and the people to enhance their ability to recognize and boycott the influence of decadent capitalist ideology and remnants of feudalism and other decadent ideologies, as well as their ability to resist the bourgeois lifestyle, and to encourage all party members, CYL members, state personnel, PLA commanders and fighters, the people and all noble-minded patriots to consciously wage a resolute struggle against unhealthy tendencies and criminal acts.

Leading party, government and military organs at all levels should continually study new things, seek solutions to new problems, set up and perfect rules and regulations to cope with the loopholes exposed in work and promptly improve work. Attention should be paid to solving all matters under one's scope of responsibility. For those matters which one has no right to handle, suggestions should be positively submitted to higher level authorities for instructions.

Our party is a long-tested, revolutionary contingent of powerful fighting strength armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and is the core of leadership of our country's socialist cause. Our party, army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have, in the heroic protracted struggle, defeated all forms of attack by the class enemy. By uniting as one and working in concerted efforts under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee in the new historical period, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country will certainly win complete victory in the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field.

#### HONGQI ON CADRES BEING CLEAR-HEADED MARXISTS

HK141156 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 7, 1 Apr 82 pp 11-14

[Article by HONGQI editorial department: "Be a Clear-Headed, Staunch and Promising Marxist"]

[Text] We are going through a historical stage of great changes and development, from chaos to order and from poverty to abundance. The task of the party during this stage is to lead our 1 billion people to gradually build up the country into a modernized, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power. Faced with this new situation and new task, party members and cadres, especially high and middle-level leading cadres, must strive to become clear-headed, staunch and promising Marxists.

In order to be staunch and promising, one must first of all be clear-headed. As a Marxist, in order to be clear-headed, the most fundamental question is to have a farsighted and comprehensive view and accurate analysis and assessment of the present situation.

In the more than 5 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has reestablished the Marxist ideological, political and organizational line; formulated a series of principles and policies for socialist modernization that are suited to our country's national conditions; adopted many effective measures to improve the party's work style, enforce party discipline and restore the party's fine traditions; completed the task of bringing order out of chaos in guiding ideology; and made tremendous achievements in practical work. Our party and country have thus passed through the crisis caused by the decade of disorder of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and embarked again on the road to prosperity. This is the mainstream of the present situation and is a basic fact that no one can write off. If we take a wavering attitude or have doubts in this assessment of the present situation or if we take the nonessentials of the present situation for the essentials, we will commit grave mistakes. Does this mean, however, that other than war, there are no major dangers to our party, our country and our socialist cause and that we can sit back and relax? Of course not. Dangers exist even in time of peace.



Lawbreaking criminal activities in the economic field are now much more widespread than they were during the movements against the "three antis and the five antis" 30 years ago. Corrupted by capitalist ideas, some party members and cadres and even party organizations have degenerated. Of course, this phenomenon is only relatively more outstanding in a small number of localities and among a small number of cadres. It is only a countercurrent in the constant advancement of our party and country. If the whole party unifies its understanding and action and is united in waging an unremitting struggle, this countercurrent will certainly be overcome. However, if the whole party does not pay sufficient attention to this countercurrent and does not wage a resolute struggle against it, this countercurrent will undoubtedly exert a serious corrosive influence on the ranks of our party, undermine our social values and destroy the cause of socialist modernization. This clearly shows that other than war, there are dangers that will cause the decline of our party and country. We must have a clear-headed understanding of this important question which concerns the future and destiny of the party and country.

What do these dangers stem from? It goes without saying that we must maintain vigilance against the aggression and subversion of imperialists and social imperialists. Neither must we lower our guard against the activities of the remnants of the counterrevolutionary cliques headed by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. But we should be even more aware that fortresses are most vulnerable to attacks from within. Our party is the vanguard of the working class. As long as the body of our party is healthy, maintains the purity of communism and is always linked with the people, no enemy forces will be able to defeat it. In this sense, the main danger lies within the party itself and in the possible moral degeneration of wavering members.

As to the party itself, the key is held by its high and middle-level leaders, its principal leading cadres. In the article "The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War" written in 1938, Comrade Mao Zedong said, "So far as shouldering the main responsibility of leadership is concerned, our party's fighting capacity will be much greater and our task of defeating Japanese imperialism will be more quickly accomplished if there are 100 or 200 comrades with a grasp of Marxism-Leninism which is systematic and not fragmentary, genuine and not hollow." This passage correctly and clearly states the position and role of leading cadres with a good grasp of Marxism in the revolutionary cause. In leading a population of 1 billion people toward socialist modernization, our party now needs 10,000 or 20,000 such Marxists instead of 100 or 200. If our leading cadres at high and middle levels are clear-headed Marxists, are staunch Marxists and are promising Marxists, the party will be built better and its fighting capacity will be greatly increased. Thus, our party will be able to correct all mistakes and overcome the phenomenon of corruption.

At present, we are faced with a fierce struggle between the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and the resistance of socialist ideas to this influence. Viewed from what has already been exposed, a relatively serious tendency of bourgeois liberalization has emerged in many areas of China's social life. Decadent capitalist ideas and ways of life have exerted a rather serious corrosive influence on the ranks of the Communist Party and are rather seriously poisoning the general mood of society. Indeed, many party members and cadres have been roped in within a very short period. Some old cadres who were not conquered by the enemy's force of arms or the suppression of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques have been conquered by the bourgeois "sugar-coated bullets" in the past few years and have become captives of the bourgeoisie. That capitalist ideas have intruded into the militant Communist Party is a fact that brooks no neglect. Facts have clearly shown that bourgeois liberalization is not just a question of the cultural and ideological fronts but is a common question facing all fronts. On the economic front, phenomena such as smuggling, selling contraband, offering and accepting bribes, corruption, theft, speculation, swindling and appropriating large quantities of state property are not isolated or accidental occurrences.

They are outstanding expressions of bourgeois liberalization under new historical conditions, that is, at a time when an open-door policy and a policy to enliven the domestic economy are being implemented. They are also an important manifestation of class struggle under socialist conditions. These facts have proved that under the new historical conditions, if we do not strengthen ideological and political work, do not establish and perfect corresponding management systems, do not adopt effective management measures and do not wage a struggle to resist the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas, we will not be able to smoothly carry out modernization. In the face of the serious corrosive influence of decadent capitalist ideas and ways of life, we must have the understanding that the present struggle against the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and bourgeois liberalization, including the struggle to hit out at crimes in the economic field, is a protracted struggle that concerns the success or failure of China's socialist modernization and the prosperity or decline of the Communist Party and the country. The whole party must attach great importance to this struggle.

However, we must not forget historical experiences and lessons. Although the question of corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and bourgeois liberalization is rather outstanding at present, it is not after all the principal contradiction in our country. The principal contradiction in China is the contradiction between the people's growing material and cultural needs and the backward social production. This contradiction must be resolved by means of socialist modernization. The political line formulated at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is precisely to unite the people of all nationalities throughout the country to gradually build our country into a modernized, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power. This is a Marxist line. It reflects the common desire and demand of the people of all nationalities throughout the country and represents the greatest interests of the masses of people. We must resolutely implement this line. The reason why we wage the struggle against the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and bourgeois liberalization is also precisely to promote a fundamental change for the better of the party's work style, the people's practices and social order, to eliminate all interferences and obstacles in implementing the party's political line and to ensure smooth progress in our efforts to achieve socialist modernization. Therefore, if we want to be staunch Marxists, we must first firmly adhere to the line. We must not obscure the orientation of our advancement, must not shift the focus of our work and must not repeat the mistake of "taking class struggle as the key link." For over 20 years after the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production had basically been completed, we did not shift the focus of our work to socialist construction. We thus regarded class struggle as the principal contradiction and committed the mistake of magnifying class struggle, causing the country and the people to suffer a lot. We should not do such foolish things again. In his report "The Present Situation and Tasks" given on 16 January 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "Starting from the new year of the first year of the 1980's, we must not waste even one single day. We must concentrate all our attention on building the four modernizations." "Unless a large-scale war breaks out, we must be determined to persist on doing this. Everything should center round it and it should not be interfered in any way. Even if a large-scale war breaks out, we must continue to do it or begin our efforts again after the war is over. Our whole party and all the people must set this as the high aim and lofty aspiration. We must grasp it firmly, be more 'stubborn' and not be irresolute." We must always bear these words in mind.

Some people attribute the emergence of bourgeois corruption and bourgeois liberalization to the party's open-door policy and the policy to enliven the domestic economy. This is totally wrong. We must make it explicit that such policies are firm and unshakable and introduced in accordance with the needs of our socialist modernization and with the international situation. It is of great strategic significance to implement such policies because our country is a big country which has a vast population, a poor foundation to start with and a relatively backward economy.

In order to change this backward situation, we must make breakthroughs and learn the skills to manage the domestic economy and develop economic relations with foreign countries. We must devise a path of socialist construction which suits actual Chinese conditions and must never again take the old road which adopted a closed-door policy toward foreign nations and rigid management of the domestic economy. These correct policies of an open-door policy and policy to enliven the domestic policy will still be enforced even after our economy is developed. We should realize that there are numerous factors accounting for notable criminal activities in the economic field in some areas. For instance, there are still remnants of the ancient society and ideological influences of the exploiting class in our country; the pernicious influence of anarchism and extreme individualism which had been instigated by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the 10 years of disorder is far from being eliminated; while implementing the open-door policy and the policy to enliven the domestic economy, we have not been able to keep pace with the ideological and political work and with some necessary systems and measures of management, with the result that the influence of decadent capitalist ideas and the bourgeois way of life has multiplied, and so on. These are very important reasons. How can we attribute the rampancy of illegal and criminal activities in the economic field to the implementation of the open-door policy and the policy to enliven the domestic economy? Our party has drawn a clear demarcation line regarding these policies. The criminal activities in the economic field have nothing to do with these policies. In view of our party's principles, all these evil deeds have always been considered as illegal and are impermissible under party discipline and state law. All practices under the pretexts of being "special and flexible" which distort such policies and which are divorced from the socialist orientation, divorced from the communist stand and are contrary to party spirit and the party's principles, can only sabotage such policies. What we should do now is to sum up past experiences, carry forward the achievements obtained, overcome shortcomings and correctly and healthily implement the policies which have been formulated. We absolutely should not change the policies. Regarding this question, we must not waver in the least extent.

The revolutionary history of our country has shown that both the question of upholding the proletarian stand and maintaining the party's communist purity and the question of taking precautions against and opposing class capitulationism exist whenever we make contact with the bourgeoisie. Chen Duxiu's class capitulationism was manifested during the period of the great revolution. Wang Ming's class capitulationism was manifested in the early years of the war of resistance against Japan. In the early years since the founding of the country, it was perfectly correct and extremely necessary for us to cooperate with the national bourgeoisie. It also proved to be a complete success. However, some of our party members and cadres were hit by the "sugar-coated bullets" of the bourgeoisie despite Comrade Mao Zedong's warnings released on the eve of the liberation to the whole party against the attack of the bourgeoisie's "sugar-coated bullets." We are in a poorer situation at present compared to the situation then. Such circumstances are unavoidable in the new historical era. We must not lose our confidence in the party's policies because of the launching of the anticorruption struggle; similarly, we must not neglect, or slacken our efforts or be afraid to wholeheartedly launch the anticorruption struggle because we want to uphold and implement the party's policies. All our party members and cadres, and particularly the high- and middle-level party cadres, must have a firm proletarian stand, bear in mind the party's fundamental aim of wholeheartedly serving the people, bear in mind the party's ultimate goal of realizing the communist ideals, bear in mind the party members' vocation of maintaining the party's communist purity, and must always guide our actions with the communist ideological system during this struggle.

The present period we are in is a historical period of great significance, and also one in which there is plenty of scope for our talents. We should not be satisfied in being mediocre, decrepit and muddleheaded, but try our best to become useful and promising people.



At present, the most important thing for us to do is to combine political steadfastness with scientific foresight, proceed from the higher plane of strategic ideology, shore ourselves up, be bold and resolute in our work, and try our best to create in the next few years a really new situation in various fields of our construction, including the development of our economic relations with foreign countries. In order to fulfill these targets, we must uphold the four basic principles, correctly carry out the line, guiding principles and policies of the party, go deep into the reality of life, strengthen investigations and studies, repeatedly study the new situations and solve new problems. We must master two skills: the skill of managing construction at home and that of developing our economic relations with foreign countries. We must carry out our work in two ways: developing the material civilization and improving the spiritual civilization, while correctly understanding and handling the relationship between the two civilizations. We must carry out reform and readjustment to eliminate the irrationality and shortcomings existing in the production relations and in the superstructure, resolutely carry out the streamlining of administrative organs and reform the cadre system with revolutionary spirit. We must regard opposition to the bourgeois liberalization tendency as an important part of party building and of consolidating political power for a certain period in the future, and attach importance to it. On the other hand, we must unswervingly carry on the struggle to seriously crack down on illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. We must fix our attention on and seriously and speedily handle those severely illegal and criminal activities, such as smuggling and selling contraband, bribery, corruption and theft, speculation and swindling, appropriating state and collective properties, and so on. We must punish those cadres who engage in serious crimes, especially those who are occupying important posts, and should never hesitate in taking actions against them, and not appease or shield them. With this struggle, we not only can resolutely stop unhealthy tendencies in the economic field, but also give the vast number of party members and cadres a profound Marxist education on party character, party work style and party discipline.

If we recall our party's militant course over the last 60-odd years, we can see that our proletarian revolutionaries of the old generation headed by Comrade Mao Zedong and others never failed to put forth to the whole party the task of strengthening studies whenever the revolution arrived at a turning point. Now, as the vast number of party members and cadres are to make themselves clear-headed, staunch and promising Marxists, they have to strengthen their studies in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Some articles written by Comrade Mao Zedong during the period of the anti-Japanese war, such as "The Situation and Tasks in the Anti-Japanese War After the Fall of Shanghai and Taiyuan," "Introducing the Communist," "Preface and Postscript to Rural Surveys," and so on are especially worth being reviewed. Although all of them were aimed at the concrete circumstances of the time, and our situation today is quite different from the historical conditions then, the basic standpoint, points of view and methods embodied in these articles remain very educational to us. All of our party members and party cadres, in particular leading cadres at middle and high levels, have to study anew and solidly master Comrade Mao Zedong's theory and tactics of the dual nature of the united front which promoted unification along with struggle. Under all circumstances we must resolutely safeguard our purity as communists, and we are not allowed to lower our ideological understanding and political consciousness as communists. All communists should never be corroded by the bourgeoisie. Under the new historical conditions, we must creatively apply this magnificent thought to developing our economic relations with foreign countries, to carrying out the policy of enlivening the domestic economy and all fields of social life, so as to overcome the tendency of bourgeois liberalization, to resolutely resist and oppose the corrosion of capitalist ideas. Thus, we will be able to stand invincibly and be unrelenting in our advance toward winning new victories.



CCP COMMISSION ON EDUCATING CADRES' CHILDREN

OW140651 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1301 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA) -- The CCP Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission on 10 April issued a notice in connection with a gang rape case involving He Deming and other criminals in Chengdu municipality. The notice said: Crimes committed by children of leading cadres are rare but have strong repercussions and, if not duly handled, can directly undermine the party's prestige and its relations with the masses. The whole party must be on guard against this problem which merits our full attention.

Entitled "Paying Keen Attention to Children's Education Is the Responsibility of Revolutionary Cadres," the notice said: In order to call the whole party's attention to this problem, the CCP Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission demands that the following must be observed:

1. Leading cadres at various levels must regard the education of their own children as an unshirkable duty. They must not take a laissez-faire, or casual attitude toward children's education, which is in essence an important aspect of the struggle against corrosive capitalist ideology. Neglecting or slackening efforts in this work shows one's irresponsible attitude toward the party's undertaking and is an indication of one's impure party spirit.
2. Children of cadres, especially those who have already started to work, assume responsibility for crimes they commit. If leading party cadres at various levels find that their children have violated law and discipline, they must ask the department in charge to handle the case impartially. Relatives and parents have the responsibility to help the department in charge handle the case and should by no means provide shelter for criminals or cover up crimes.
3. Party organizations of all political and legal organs at various levels must educate their staff members to uphold principles and dispel their worries in handling cases involving violation of law and discipline by children of cadres. No matter who their parents are, they must be punished in accordance with law as long as their crimes are proved with evidence.
4. It is necessary to include the question of educating children at meetings on party life. Before the end of this year, leading cadres at various levels must examine the education of their own children at meetings on party life. Those who have erred should offer self-criticism. Parents who have successfully educated their children to become advanced elements should be commended.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES ISSUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

HK131308 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Hao Ru [3185 1172]: "Human Rights -- Past and Present"]

[Text] From its termination to its formation as a theoretical advocacy, from a kind of theory to being affirmed as a principle of domestic law of certain countries, from a principle of domestic law to expanding into economic, social and cultural rights and into the rights of self-determination and development of the people of colonies and dependent countries, human rights have thus been constantly injected with new contents and may be said to be developing continuously and unabated.

At the beginning, because the people were unable to endure the barbaric, cruel, stupid and backward domination of monarchical power and theocracy of the Middle Ages, human rights emerged as the result of long fermentation. Moreover, when they first appeared, they possessed progressive and revolutionary significance and function. The American "Declaration of Independence" of 1776, called by Marx the "first declaration of human rights," and the French "declaration of human rights and citizens' rights" 13 years later affirmed them in the form of law and "sovereignty belonging to the people" replaced "monarchy and theocracy."

The supremacy of God collapsed as a result, human value was respected and the dignity of the people was established (naturally, the people referred to here were the bourgeoisie. As for the proletariat and the broad masses of working people of that time, they only changed from the old form of slavery into a new form of slavery). On the road of social progress and mankind's search for emancipation, this of course was praiseworthy.

The human rights clamored for by the bourgeoisie and the slogan of democracy, liberty, equality and fraternity, which emerged with them, made use of the forces of the workers and peasants as well as other laborers to gradually overthrow the old feudal world and created a new capitalist world on earth, and "used the form of human rights to recognize and approve modern bourgeois society, or an industrialized and generally competitive society motivated by unrestrained pursuit of private interests, an anarchic society filled with self-alienating, natural, conscious individuality." ("Completed Works of Marx and Engels," vol 2, p 156) Human rights at that time were based on bourgeois private ownership with bourgeois rights as their contents and within the framework of the domestic laws of capitalist countries.

In the first half of the present century, two World Wars occurred in a row within an interval of less than a quarter century causing casualties in the tens of millions. During World War II, the inhuman bloody massacre of noncombatants, including old people, women and children, by the German, Italian and Japanese fascists revealed to people that aggressive wars are the most serious infringement upon human rights. Therefore, after the war, the "Charter of the United Nations" approved in 1945 declared: "Determination to preserve posterity from experiencing the unspeakable tragedy of war which our generation has twice been through and to reiterate faith in fundamental human rights, human dignity and value, equality among men and women and equality among nations big and small." In the following year, the United Nations established the Commission of Human Rights. The "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948 further enriched and amplified the content of such fundamental points of traditional human rights as equality, freedom, safety and property and standardized them. From then on, human rights have exceeded the limits of domestic law and become a principle of international law. However, the interpretation of human rights is still dominated by the European standard.

As more and more countries have cast off the yoke of colonial rule, gained their independence and take part in international political activities, the Third World nations have lashed out at the European standard of interpretation of human rights. In 1966, the UN General Assembly adopted the "International Conventions on Civil Rights and Political Rights" and the "International Conventions on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights." In 1977, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on the new concepts of human rights proposed by the Third World nations. In 1979, the UN Human Rights Commission also adopted a resolution which stressed that development rights were a kind of basic human rights. Therefore, in the economic field, the sacred and inviolable right of private property has been turned into the right of the people of various countries, the Third World nations in particular, for freely handling their natural wealth and resources and developing their own economies. In the political field, the basic civil rights or human rights of the bourgeoisie have developed into the collective rights to self-determination and to safeguarding national independence and opposing foreign invasion and oppression of the people of former colonies and dependencies.

The above development of the contents of human rights is in accord with international law. It is beneficial to the efforts of the people of the Third World nations to turn human rights on paper into real human rights. When a country has been turned into a colony and dependency or invaded, occupied and controlled by imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism or economically plundered and exploited and politically oppressed and enslaved although it has gained its independence, the people of this country will have no say about their own individual human rights.

The catastrophe brought by the war criminals of the two world wars to the people of their own countries and the export of refugees by the Vietnamese authorities have shown that those countries which covet after other countries' territory and natural resources not only trample on and violate the human rights of other countries, but also disregard the human rights of their own people. Just as Engels profoundly pointed out: "When a nation is oppressing other nations, it cannot become a free nation." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 288)

From the above analysis, we realize that in international political life, human rights have already produced fairly broad concepts of rights whose influence, appeal and actual role cannot be ignored. Therefore, various countries and various kinds of people are utilizing and viewing them from their own angles. Some of them have made human rights their tools for deceiving public opinion and protecting their own private interests. Of course, most countries and people are trying to solve some practical and pressing problems by utilizing human rights. While firmly flaunting the slogan of human rights to attack the United States, the Soviet Union is invading other countries, interfering in their internal affairs and speaking out in defense of the Vietnamese authorities' practice of forcing a mass exodus of its people. While claiming that human rights are the soul of its foreign policy and a basis for deciding its relations with other countries, accusing the Soviet Union of violating the human rights of the East European countries and showing special concern for the human rights of the "dissidents" in the Soviet Union, the United States lacks a positive attitude toward settlement of the practical problems of human rights and supports the racism of South Africa and the expansionism of Israel. Human rights have become their weapon for attacking each other and contending for hegemonism. While taking human rights as their weapon for opposing the Soviet hegemonism, some capitalist countries in the West oppose the demands of the people of the Third World nations for their rights to self-determination and to develop by using their tradition and standard for human rights.

The Third World nations are resolute in safeguarding their people's rights to self-determination and to their own state sovereignty. This is a prerequisite for safeguarding human rights of the individual. They stress development rights and guarantee the civil economic, social and cultural rights. This is a reliable foundation for safeguarding human rights for the individual. Without national independence, economic and cultural development, by just merely relying on propaganda and the mercy of other countries, a country will never establish human rights. It is precisely these facts that prove the ideas and demands of the Third World nations are correct and justified; thus, they have gained more and more support from other nations.

Ours is a socialist country and a developing one at that. We have been advocating respect for and protection of human rights for a long time and the constitution of our country has stipulated in explicit terms the basic civil rights which are guaranteed by means of law and the state system. Our country's economic, political and legal systems such as the public ownership of the means of production, the system of distribution according to work, the people's congress system, the socialist democratic system and the legal system have provided new forms, contents and methods to guarantee human rights in our country. While developing along the socialist path, in spite of severe setbacks, our country is able to correct the mistakes through our own efforts and we have derived a new path for economic development and other undertakings. People throughout the country are now united under the leadership of the party to strive for the realization of the four modernizations. In the course of building a powerful, modern socialist country which is both highly civilized and democratic, the substantiated, and they will be further guaranteed by abundant materials. Regarding international affairs, since the restoration of China's legitimate seat in the United Nations in 1971, Chinese representatives have made many speeches at the UN General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant meetings to sternly state the consistent and firm stand of China regarding state sovereignty, nations' rights to self-determination, development rights, basic human rights and other relevant human rights issues. We will continue to oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism; we work to safeguard world peace, support the righteous struggle of people all over the world; and we will make due contributions to promoting the progressive undertakings of mankind.



LEGAL CONSULTANTS OFFICE SET UP IN BEIJING

OW141234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- A legal consultants office has set up recently in Beijing by the China International Economic Consultants, Inc. It will be staffed by six lawyers, with Li Wenjie as director.

The new office handles any legal matters relating to foreign economic relations and trade, banking, trust and investment, business negotiations and contracts, drafting and revising agreements for domestic and foreign business organizations.

WENYI BAO URGES EMPHASIS ON INDUSTRIAL THEMES

OW140810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- The national literary gazette WENYI BAO this month calls for greater literary attention to industrial themes, devoting 15 pages to the discussion. The gazette, which last year called for wider attention to rural life, features in its April issue summaries of 14 speeches from a discussion organized in February by the journal and the PEOPLE'S LITERATURE magazine. This issue also carries a paper analyzing the literary characters of Jiang Zilong, who is a Tianjin ex-worker-turned-writer, and an article by Shi Quan calling for greater insight and innovation in literature dealing with industrial themes.

Shi Quan's article says since Jiang Zilong published in 1979 his "Plant Director Qiao Takes Office," a number of short stories, novelettes and full-length novels on the same theme have appeared with varying success. He says the new works have departed from the traditional theme of conflict over a particular factory's production plan, or disagreement between a party secretary and a conservative plant manager, with an engineer as the usual target of criticism.

Newer works, the article says, have attempted to explore the problems and conflicts that arise in efforts to modernize, and they present images of resourceful, competent and self-sacrificing pathbreakers. On the whole, however, the article says, industrial subjects have not been presented with a full understanding of the immense changes currently taking place on the industrial scene. The focus should be on people and not so much on simple production.

The writers participating in the February discussion offered suggestions for new approaches to the subject. One Shanxi Province writer suggested portrayal of the impact of modern large-scale production on the mentality of small producers. A young writer from Beijing suggested exploration of the moods and lives of young workers who have matured in an environment vastly different from that of the 1950s. Chen Jiangong and Guo Derun, both from Beijing, said writers should not use characters as mouthpieces for their own ideas of reform, but should familiarize themselves with current developments, presenting characters that grow through the conflict between new and old.

CORRECTION TO HU YAOBANG VIEWS CCP'S POPULARITY

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Hu Yaobang Views CCP's Popularity With People" appearing on pages K 9 and K 10 of the 12 April DAILY REPORT:

Page K 10, paragraph four, line two should read...which leading person disappears, [xiao shi 3194 1136] it is not....



ANHUI ADVANCED POLITICAL, LEGAL WORKERS CONGRESS

OW050603 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A congress of advanced collectives and individuals of our province's political and legal departments opened ceremoniously in Hefei this morning. Attending the congress were 389 representatives from various political and legal departments in the province. Responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial government attended the opening ceremony of the congress. Liu Lianmin, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Another standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee, (Yan Zhen), delivered an opening address.

Comrade (Yan Zhen) said: The main task of this congress is to sum up and exchange experience, commend the advanced and set up models by taking the resolution of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee as a guide and the instruction of the central authorities on strengthening political and legal work as a motivating force so that we can give a greater play to the leading role of the advanced collectives and individuals and arouse the initiative of political and legal workers, public security cadres and policemen, as well as grassroots security and mediation personnel, throughout the province. Through this congress we will consolidate our political and legal ranks ideologically and organizationally and strengthen their work; we will also give full play to the function of the political and legal organs in ensuring public security in society, and will enable them to take an active part in striking at crimes in the economic field under the new historical conditions to contribute more to promoting stability and unity and guaranteeing the smooth progress of our socialist modernization program.

Comrade (Yan Zhen) continued: The tasks before political and legal organs are very arduous. The provincial CCP committee hopes that all political and legal workers in the province will study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, adhere to the line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenum of the party Central Committee, adhere to the four basic principles and be unconditionally consistent with the central authorities regarding political affairs. It is necessary to seriously study laws and decrees. At present, it is especially imperative to study the central authorities' instruction on dealing blows at illegal activities in the economic field and the resolution adopted by the NPC Standing Committee on severely punishing those criminals causing serious damage to the economy. It is imperative to acquire a correct understanding of the supplements to, and revisions of, the relevant articles of criminal law as a result of this resolution and to give full play of the role of the law as a weapon.

Greetings messages were sent to the opening ceremony of the congress from the political department of the provincial military district, the provincial trade union council, the provincial association of poor and lower-middle peasants, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial women's federation.

JIANGSU CPPCC COMMITTEE CONCLUDES FIFTH SESSION

OW081133 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The 9-day Fifth Session of the Fourth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee ended this morning in Nanjing. Present at the closing ceremony were provincial CPPCC committee Vice Chairmen Guan Wenwei, Zeng Ruqing, Huang Chaotian, Wei Yongyi, Hua Chengyi, Zhu Hui, Chen Yusheng, Zhou Wenzai, Ding Guangxun, Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu and Ouyang Huilin and members of the committee. More than 360 attended in all. Attending the closing meeting as nonvoting members were CPPCC National Committee members of Nanjing, responsible persons of the united front work departments of the various prefectural and municipal party committees and responsible persons of the various municipal and county CPPCC committees.

The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fourth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee. The resolution notes that the session was very successful.

Members attending the session all showed a sense of responsibility as masters of the country and displayed the spirit of each airing his own views in offering suggestions and advice. They held animated and serious discussions and extensive and thorough consultations and offered many to-the-point criticisms and positive suggestions with regard to the efforts made by our province in 1981 to implement the policy of readjusting the national economy, the economic work, the task of building socialist spiritual civilization in 1982 and the work of the provincial CPPCC committee. In so doing, the members fully demonstrated that they have a high level of patriotic enthusiasm in promoting the cause of four modernizations and realizing prosperity for the Chinese nation. This also reflected the lively political situation of stability and unity.

The resolution points out that the united front work remains a magic weapon of importance to the party in the new historical period. The provincial CPPCC committee must carry out united front work in all fields by relying on the CPPCC organizations at various levels and mobilizing various social forces. It should maintain close ties with all committee members and people in all walks of life and further strengthen the activities of the various work groups in order to give scope to the role of the CPPCC in carrying out democratic consultations and democratic supervision. It should continue to hold high the banner of patriotism, actively carry out the work on Taiwan, promote its close contacts with Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese and win over and unite with all those who support the reunification of the motherland in order to advance the cause of an early peaceful reunification of the motherland.

The meeting heard a report given by Vice Chairman Deng Hoaming on the examination of the motions submitted in the session and adopted a resolution on the examination. After full consultations, the meeting unanimously elected (Hong Ze) member of the standing committee and secretary general of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee.

The closing meeting was presided over by provincial CPPCC committee Vice Chairman Hua Chengyi and heard a closing speech by provincial CPPCC committee Vice Chairman Guan Wenwei.

#### JIANGXI DEFENSE INDUSTRIES IMPROVE PRODUCTS

OW050325 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Leading comrades of the provincial national defense industries office have achieved good results in grasping production by giving specific work guidance at the grassroots level. As a result, the total industrial output value plan was fulfilled by 121.4 percent during the first quarter of this year, 20 percent of the annual plan. This figure also represented an increase of 116 percent over the same period last year. The following specifically helped to bring about these results:

1. They earnestly strengthened weak links in key enterprises. For example, the people's machine building plant, a key enterprise in the provincial-run national defense industries, whose output value and profits constituted one-sixth of the entire network, had been having trouble raising economic results because its products failed to meet peak quality standards. To cope with the situation, leading comrades of the provincial national defense industries office visited the plant twice and analyzed the problem, together with other leading comrades at the plant. They decided, after discussion, to tighten overall quality control and rebuild and expand the production line for new products step by step. As a result, there has been noticeable improvement in economic results.

2. They guided production closely. The (Fenyou) brand bicycle is an important product of the provincial-run national defense industries, turned out by combined army and civilian effort. In order to quickly expand production and improve quality of this product, the principal leading comrades of the provincial national defense industries office visited the (Liansheng) bicycle factory early this year and called meetings to help solve specific problems on the spot.

As a result, the production of bicycles was overfulfilled during the first quarter.

3. They helped those enterprises experiencing difficulties. The Jiangxi No 2 machine tool plant may incur serious losses this year, as the gas tank, a major product, does not sell well on the domestic market. The plant has been under pressure and the workers are grumbling. To cope with this situation, the principal leading comrades of the provincial national defense industries office led management personnel to chat with leading comrades at the plant, called a number of meetings and carried out ideological work. Today, cadres and workers of this plant are working in a coordinated manner to expand production of other products in an effort to reduce losses to a minimum.

DAZHONG RIBAO ON PURSUIT OF FOREIGN THINGS

HK121003 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Li Kuilin [2621 1145 2651]: "Thoughts on Premier Zhou Wore a Chinese-Made Watch"]

[Text] Throughout his life our beloved Premier Zhou Enlai wore a Chinese-made watch. Though this may seem a trivial matter, it reflected his true heart and sense of pride in our nation, and it has profound significance in our actual life.

In the past, when China was backward, our markets were flooded with foreign goods. Looking at the present situation, we can see that more and more Chinese-made products are entering the markets daily. Though some of our products are still below the advanced world level, all those who are resolved to build our motherland into a land of prosperity are very proud and elated with the goods labeled "made in China." Preference for and use of Chinese-made goods by the broad masses of people is not only convenient, but is even more conducive to the growth of our own industry, strengthening the socialist economic force, increasing funds for our modernization drive and reducing outlay of foreign exchange. However, a small number of people, especially some young people, lack such an attitude. They blindly worship everything foreign and run after Western things. They think goods are only "prestigious and appealing" if they are foreign-made. Of course, we do not advocate shunning of all foreign-made goods, but should not be slavish worshipers of foreign things. What is meant by this is that we should be discriminating and critical in purchasing and using foreign-made goods in accordance with the principle of "making foreign things serve China." We do not mean that our life should follow one pattern, but we should consider all things favorable to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Our people's standard of living is improving with each passing day as our country's economy continues to rapidly develop. Our life should be varied and colorful. We should not seek uniformity in headgear and footwear or apparel. But we must understand that everything has its own limits. A correct theory may become absurd if it goes one step too far. Should there be differences in our daily life? If we go against the norms of our country and public feeling by abandoning our own styles and traditions which are products of an ancient, civilized country, and if we run after everything foreign, we will divorce ourselves from the majority of the masses. Even more, we will be gradually contaminated by the bourgeois ideology and become captives of the bourgeoisie. From the recently uncovered cases of smuggling and peddling contraband and of violations of discipline and law, we can see that some of these criminals were worshipers of foreign things, who at first only bought some foreign goods from smugglers and later themselves engaged in the peddling of contraband. It is thus clear that our attitude toward Chinese goods and foreign goods and our taste in clothing are by no means trivial matters in daily life, but a problem which relates to one's moral character. So we should know how to distinguish between right and wrong and between what is beautiful and what is ugly. We should never drift with the tide and adopt an indifferent attitude.

By recalling the past and comparing it with the present, we can see that there are three distinct attitudes toward foreign goods: First, resolutely boycott them by closing the country to international intercourse; second, worship blindly and promote the sale of foreign goods by advertising; and third, assimilate essential goods and use them as references in striving to advance.



We do not accept the first two attitudes. The third is the one we must adopt. We say that it is important to spread the idea of using Chinese-made goods because it has an important bearing on the revolution and construction of the country. At the time when they were struggling against the aggression and plunder of Japanese imperialism, the Chinese people launched the campaign of "boycotting Japanese goods" in order to develop our country's national industry and commerce. This was a patriotic act. In other countries of the world, many nationalists have also implemented similar measures. For instance, Gandhi, leader of the Indian national independence movement, greatly advocated using Indian goods and took the initiative of wearing native homespun clothing as he led the people in fighting for independence. No doubt, things have changed today. In the wake of international trade development, it is entirely necessary for the economically underdeveloped countries to properly import some advanced technology, equipment and products, but this does not mean that they should import, with no restrictions, those products they themselves can manufacture, and let foreign goods come flooding in to disrupt their own markets. In the meantime, as for each and every one of us, we should not think that foreign goods are all so good that we overstate their prominence and even feel proud of possessing and using foreign goods. In this respect, we should also do our best to learn from Premier Zhou.

#### ZHEJIANG MEETING ON PARTY-NONPARTY RELATIONSHIP

OW300458 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] A provincial conference on united front work concluded on 29 March. The conference emphatically pointed out: The united front will still be a magic weapon of our party and full of vitality for a fairly long time to come. The realization of the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland would be out of the question without full cooperation between and concerted efforts by nonparty comrades and us.

The conference relayed and studied the documents of a recent national united front work conference as well as the important speeches by leading comrades of the central authorities. In light of Zhejiang's actual conditions, those present discussed concrete measures to effectively implement these documents and important speeches. Comrades at the conference unanimously voiced their determination to perform united front work successfully in the province.

All the delegates attending the conference met on 26 March with Li Fengping, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province; Chen Zuolin, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province; Wang Fang and Xue Jue, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; and Mao Qihua, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. At the meetings, Comrade Wang Fang made a report on behalf of the provincial party committee, and Comrade Li Fengping delivered an important speech.

After reviewing the historical status and important role of united front work in the Chinese revolution, Comrade Li Fengping said: The concept of the united front as one of the three magic weapons [the other two are armed struggle and party building] has dimmed in the minds of some comrades. Others have even forgotten this concept, holding that the united front is not essential. This view should be changed. Leading comrades of party committees and governments at various levels should clearly understand the importance of united front work. Arrangements should be made for democratic personages to participate in the work of governments, people's congresses and CPPCC organizations at various levels.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Fang said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the situation of the province's united front has developed very fast. The situation has radically changed compared with that of 5 years ago. However, cadres at various levels, especially some leading cadres, have not yet understood the importance of the united front in the new period.



Some comrades even have some confused ideas about the united front. In short, this is because the leftist influence has not yet been completely eliminated. The united front work cannot be done well without first eliminating the leftist influence.

Comrade Wang Fang said: The united front is still full of vitality and a magic weapon of our party in the historical period in which we are concentrating our efforts to undertake the four modernizations. If we should fail to attach importance to the united front and work by ourselves without the alliance of party and nonparty comrades, our cause would inevitably meet with great difficulties or even serious setbacks. Therefore, we must conscientiously implement the party's policies on the united front, strengthen our unity with nonparty personages, forge a truly close, openhearted relationship with them and be willing to share honor and disgrace with them. We must work together with them to build a socialist material and spiritual civilization and to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

At the conference, Yu Jiyi, director of the united front work department of the provincial party committee, made a report on united front work over the past 3 years and on views concerning the future tasks in this regard. Nearly 300 persons attended the conference, including responsible persons of the provincial party committee; responsible persons of various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus of the provincial people's government; responsible persons of various prefectural, municipal and county party committees; responsible persons of various university, college, school and scientific research unit party committees; responsible persons of the party committees of factories and mines directly under the provincial authority; and leading cadres of united front work departments at various levels.

#### BRIEFS

SHANDONG LIGHT INDUSTRY MEETING -- The first and second Shandong provincial light industrial departments sponsored a meeting in Jinan municipality with the participation of light industrial bureau directors from various prefectures, municipalities and counties throughout the province. The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences gained in developing light industry in 1981 and urged enterprises on this front to make a 10-percent increase in production this year and to make efforts to turn out consumer goods on a large scale and on the basis of improving economic results. The first light industrial department urged enterprises concerned to make efforts to increase the output of bicycles, sewing machines, clocks, watches, cigarettes, wine, soft drinks, glass, ceramics, detergent and canned food. This year they should improve 132 products up to the standard of fine quality and introduce 124 new varieties of products. The second light industrial department urged enterprises concerned to focus on production of leather goods, garments, furniture, items for children and minor farm tools and to add 300 new varieties of products and 5,000 categories of product styles this year. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Apr 82 SK]

SHANDONG ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT -- Electric power industrial enterprises in Shandong Province prefulfilled their first quarter production plan by 3 days and overfulfilled the quarterly plan by 150 million kilowatt-hours, a 7.1-percent increase over the corresponding period of 1981. They also saved over 13,000 tons of fuel coal. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Apr 82 SK]

NANFANG RIBAO ON BANNING 'SPIRITUAL OPIUM'

HK130325 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 82 p 2

["Nanfang Forum" article by Zhao Zhen [6392 4176]: "People Are Not Allowed To Make a Profit by Peddling 'Spiritual Opium'"]

[Text] Opium is a narcotic drug. People who smoke it regularly can become addicted to it. Opium addiction can ruin people's health and make them listless. Over 100 years ago, the British imperialists, with the aim of plundering China's wealth and making staggering profits, smuggled vast amounts of opium into China, and thus brought catastrophe on the Chinese people. In order to ban opium, the Chinese people carried out brave and unyielding struggles. It was precisely because the poison of opium is terrible that people later likened all those decadent capitalist ideologies which severely poison people's thinking to "spiritual opium." Marx also called religions which anesthetize the people's thinking "the opium of the people."

Those recording tapes, video tapes, books and pictures with reactionary and pornographic content which have been spread in quite a few places in our province in recent years can also be called "spiritual opium." This is because these reactionary and pornographic things can deeply and widely poison the masses, especially young people and teenagers, while tremendously polluting social customs. Some relatively seriously poisoned people are fascinated by these decadent things, just like being addicted to opium. In minor cases, people are demoralized, in no mood for working or studying, and try every means to seek a bourgeois way of life. In serious cases, people even commit crimes. Having watched a showing of pornographic video tapes, some young people began to imitate the rogues in the show, and took liberties with women in the street as soon as they left the projection room. Social order and social customs deteriorate wherever video tapes with violent and obscene contents are more widely shown. Therefore, we should never underestimate the perniciousness of this "spiritual opium" to our society. A tremendous disaster will result if we just take a laissez-faire attitude toward these activities and let them spread everywhere.

Like opium in the olden times, this "spiritual opium" has been illegally imported from outside. Why can these things spread unchecked in many places? One of the important reasons for this is that some people, even the leading people of certain units and departments, who consider money as everything, have openly played, reproduced and sold these things. Video tape projection rooms have been opened in some places under "government ownership," "private ownership" or "joint ownership." These projection rooms publicly put up posters, wantonly play video tapes with violent and obscene contents, force up ticket prices and thus make windfall profits. Some people clearly understand the serious perniciousness of these tapes to the masses, but, in order to make money, they disregard party discipline and state law, ignore people's denunciations and continue committing crimes and poisoning the masses. They have been so blinded by lust for gain that they dare to engage in criminal activities. Their activities are absolutely intolerable and demand serious punishment.

From this, we can reflect on another phenomenon. In the last few years, with the corrosion of the capitalist ideology that "money is everything," some people have wrongly regarded the cultural activities in socialist society as a kind of commodity. They are only interested in profits and disregard the social effects of their practices. In order to make money, they would rather yield to some people's base tastes and try their best to satisfy those people's improper demands. For example, some decadent music is played or sung in some tea houses; some signers imitate those female singers in bars in Hong Kong and Macao, giving unbridled and base performances. The main purpose of our socialist cultural cause, which is a kind of spiritual production, is to upgrade the people's realm of thought and satisfy their needs for a healthy spiritual life.

Being different from commercial businesses, the cultural cause must not be solely profit-oriented, but must be guided with a view to its influence on social customs. All our cultural recreational establishments should redress their service orientation, and take the building of socialist spiritual civilization as their most important task.

HENAN URGES PUBLICIZING RURAL MEETING 'MINUTES'

HK130147 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Publicize With Great Fanfare the Minutes of the National Rural Work Conference"]

[Excerpts] The minutes of the national rural work conference are another programmatic document of the party for rural work, following the Central Committee's decision on a number of questions regarding speeding up agricultural development. Vigorously publicizing the spirit of the minutes will have inestimably far-reaching influence on stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility systems, further promoting the building of the two civilizations in the rural areas and developing the excellent situation. Following initial publicity of the minutes in the previous period, the rural grassroots cadres and peasant masses are in high spirits and have mobilized an upsurge of spring farming. However, certain places lack correct understanding of the spirit of the minutes, mistakenly holding that they will "lead to deviations." Hence, certain ideological waverings have appeared. It is therefore extremely important to publicize the minutes in full with great fanfare, especially the policy of upholding one thing, keeping two things unchanged and taking simultaneous account of three things.

The recent forum convened by the provincial CCP committee propaganda department made arrangements for rural propaganda work and studied and exchanged many new experiences in strengthening ideological work in the rural areas. The party organizations and propaganda departments at all levels must respect the masses' pioneering spirit, seriously sum up experiences and advocate and publicize them.

LIU JIE AT HENAN FORUM OF YOUNG LEADING CADRES

HK060701 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Summary] "The organizational department of the provincial CCP committee recently held a forum attended by some young and middle-aged cadres. Most of the attendees were professional or technical cadres who had been promoted to the leading posts in the prefectures, municipalities and counties in the past 2 years. They spoke glowingly of their impressions since taking up leading posts and put forth a lot of valuable proposals on future work. The provincial CCP committee attached great importance to this forum. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Comrade Liu Jie attended the forum and held an informal discussion with the attendees. At the end of the meeting he delivered a speech."

The attendees held that it is imperative for young cadres to foster the ideal and conviction of fighting for the cause of communism all their lives and set demands on themselves according to the standards of a communist. It is necessary to be on guard against the corrosive influence of unhealthy tendencies and to strive to be models in implementing the guiding principles of the party. It is also necessary to learn modestly from veteran cadres. "In his speech, Comrade Liu Jie asked the young cadres who had taken up leading posts to step up their training in party spirit, improve the art of leadership and cultivate a good work style. He also encouraged everyone to study hard, become competent in their jobs as speedily as possible and be brave in shouldering new and heavy responsibilities."



GUIZHOU COUNTY CURBS RURAL LIBERALIZATION

HK120345 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] The 12 April GUIZHOU RIBAO carries on page 2 an investigation written by a provincial CCP committee work group on correcting liberalization trends in the rural areas of Shiqian County, entitled, "They Have Effectively Corrected Liberalization Trends in the Rural Areas."

The investigation says: Leaders at all levels in Shiqian County have overcome laxness and weakness, strengthened socialist education in the rural areas and effectively curbed and corrected the liberalization trends of small production. By now all 202 households who had occupied collective farmland to build houses have moved out, and the practice of 906 households in 200 production teams in dividing up the land among themselves and excluding households from elsewhere has been corrected. Last winter and this spring, they have also taken stock of arbitrary felling of mountain forests by over 200 production teams, and dealt hard blows at embezzlement, speculation, pursuit of feudal superstitions, collecting crowds for gambling, sabotaging planned parenthood and other sinister and unhealthy trends in violating law and discipline. Thus they have stimulated the smooth progress of all rural work.

Their main work methods consist of the following: 1) They have unified ideological understanding and launched all-round socialist education in close connection with the current central tasks; 2) the county CCP committee first solved the problems under its own nose, starting with the county organs, thus setting an example for the grassroots levels; 3) they vigorously grasped typical cases and handled them according to law, and expanded the effects of this practice; 4) they drew strict policy demarcation lines and upheld the principle of concentrating on education.

GUIZHOU RIBAO also carries an editorial note on this investigation. The note says: In close connection with the central tasks of the moment, Shiqian County has vigorously promoted ideological education -- the cardinal link -- and, starting with the county CCP committee and organs, has carried out education in socialist law and discipline and policy concepts. The county has punished typical cases according to law, effectively curbed unhealthy trends in the organs and enterprises, corrected liberalization trends of small production in the rural areas, hit at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field and promoted a turn for the better in the party work style, the popular mood and social order. Their methods are very good. The province should use this as reference material.

CHENGDU PUNISHES CADRES' CHILDREN FOR CRIMES

HK140637 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] From 10 to 12 April, the Chengdu Intermediate People's Court tried the case of (He Deming) and other cadres' children who raped women on the strength of their powerful connections. The principal criminal (He Deming) was sentenced to life imprisonment and was deprived of political rights for life. Criminals involved in the same case (Zhang Jianmeng) and (Cao Jing) were sentenced to 15 and 10 years' imprisonment respectively.

(He Deming) was originally a worker in the rear base of a certain unit of the PLA Railway Engineering Corps stationed in Chengdu. His father is a deputy commander of the PLA Engineering Corps. (Zhang Jianmeng) was a policeman in a transportation escort team in a Lanzhou public security sub-office under the public security office of the Lanzhou railway bureau. (Cao) was a young worker in a guesthouse in a certain unit of the PLA Railway Engineering Corps stationed in Chengdu. The principal criminal (He Deming) was once sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment in 1975 for making love with an armyman's wife. However, after he was released upon completion of that sentence, he did not mend his ways and continued to commit crimes. On the evening of 1 February this year, he called (Cao) with him to meet a female sanitation worker who works in one of Chengdu's parks. Under the pretext of being in love with her, he inveigled her to go to his room and raped her.



Later, (Zhang) and (Cao) came into the room and also raped the girl. While raping the girl, the three criminals threatened the victim by showing off their powerful connections. When the victim tried to defend herself, one of the criminals said ferociously: You must obey us and try to resist no more. All the girls who ever came to this room were beaten until they lost consciousness. You are not the first, and you will not be the last. When the victim said she would accuse them, (He Deming) threatened that if she did not succeed, for his father was a cadre at the corps level and he himself had good connections with the public security organs, he would take revenge. On the morning of 3 February, the victim filed charges in the Chengdu Intermediate People's Court. The three criminals were detained on the morning of 4 February.

#### YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG POLICE GATHERING

HK290543 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Xizang regional people's armed border police held a commendation and citation gathering in Lhasa from 22 to 26 March. Some 105 representatives of progressive collectives and individuals from prefectural forces, county squadrons, border defense police stations and public security check stations attended the gathering. The gathering held a citation ceremony on the afternoon of 26 March. Responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, people's government, military district and political and legal committee Yin Fatang, Song Ziyuan, Yang Zhongxin, (Lu Ren) and (Zhang Shanwen) attended the ceremony. Also present were responsible comrades of departments concerned, including the regional public security department and the people's armed border police command.

At the ceremony, regional CCP committee First Secretary and Xizang Military District First Political Commissar Yin Fatang presented brocade banners to 28 progressive units. Xizang Military District Deputy Political Commissar (Lu Ren) made a speech. He highly praised the people's armed border police for their outstanding achievements in border security work and their contributions in preserving social order. He praised them for regarding the border as their home and hardship as an honor, and encouraged them to continue to work hard and gain new merit. Regional CCP committee Deputy Secretary Song Ziyuan also spoke at the ceremony.

#### YUNNAN COUNTY SETS UP PEASANT ASSOCIATION

HK090309 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Qujing County held its first peasant association congress from 2 to 5 April, which set up the county peasant association. This is the first county peasant association to be established in Yunnan. Over 300 persons attended the congress. After repeated discussion, the delegates democratically elected the first committee of the Qujing County peasant association. There are 17 members of the committee; (Zhou Jisheng) is chairman and (Lu Jiuqing) and (Lu Guorui) are vice chairmen. The congress also elected delegates to attend the provincial peasant congress, and adopted decisions on formulating rural rules and pacts throughout the country and on building socialist spiritual civilization and establishing new rural practices.

The party and government organizations at all levels in the county have attached great importance to convening this congress and setting up present associations, and have done a lot of work, with the result that all communes and some of the production brigades and teams quickly set up association preparatory groups. The delegates held: The establishment of the peasant association is beneficial for stimulating all rural work, consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity, conducting socialist education for the peasants, bringing into play the enthusiasm of the peasant masses for building new socialist rural areas and promoting the building of material and spiritual civilization in the rural areas.

HEBEI HOLDS FORUM ON STRIKING AT ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK071123 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] The Hebei Provincial People's Procuratorate held a forum 15-19 March of the entire province's procuratorial system on striking at and dealing with crimes in the economic sphere. The forum studied the situation of further striking at unlawful and criminal activities in the economic sphere.

At present, crimes in the economic sphere in our province have spread into the industrial, communications, financial, trade, agricultural, forestry, cultural, education and public health fields and other trades. They have seriously corrupted our cadre forces, impaired the structure and prestige of our party, polluted the general atmosphere of society and affected the economic construction, stability and unity of our province.

The forum stressed: Procuratorial organs at all levels must fully understand the seriousness, harm and danger of unlawful and criminal activities in the economic sphere and regard striking blows at unlawful and criminal activities in the economic sphere, including smuggling, trafficking in smuggled goods, speculation, deception, graft and receiving bribes, as one of the central tasks for this year. It is essential to concentrate our energy on grasping major and important cases. Leaders must personally grasp them to the end and achieve good results. In dealing with cases, we must correctly grasp policies, give prominence to striking blows at key cases and pay attention to dealing with each case on its merits. We must deal severely with smuggling, trafficking in smuggled goods, graft, receiving bribes, appropriating large amounts of money and state and collective property as one's own and other serious unlawful and criminal actions. In accordance with the law, we must severely punish cadres who commit serious crimes, particularly cadres in important posts who commit crimes. In accordance with the law, we must deal leniently with those who unintentionally commit crimes, young delinquents and those who voluntarily surrender themselves to public security organs, confess their mistakes, voluntarily return ill-gotten gains, expose and accuse other people and render meritorious service. We must carefully deal with each case and avoid miscarriages of justice. Meanwhile, we must help units where cases occur to investigate hidden trouble and stop up economic loopholes.

Wang Dongning, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, attended the forum and spoke. In his speech, he emphatically pointed out: We must deal with economic cases under the unified leadership of CCP committees. Procuratorial organs must actively coordinate with public security organs, courts, industrial, commercial, financial and tax departments, banks, discipline inspection and personnel departments and other relevant departments. Regardless of how important and complicated the cases are and who is involved, we must be bold in adhering to the principles and impartially enforcing the law. We must have the spirit of defying powerful and influential people and daring to touch a tiger's backside and must unswervingly, quickly and effectively strike blows at economic criminal activities.

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES 3 APR

HK130231 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress concluded in Shijiazhuang on 3 April. Session Executive Chairman Jiang Yizhen presided at the closing ceremony. The session adopted resolutions on the provincial government work report, the report on the 1981-82 economic situation and the budget report. The session also adopted a decision on implementing the NPC Standing Committee's decision on severely punishing criminals who do serious economic sabotage.

The session's resolution on the government work report affirmed the successes scored since the previous provincial people's congress session 5 months ago, but went on to note: "We must clearly realize that Hebei still faces very arduous tasks in turning chaos into order in guiding ideology and in practical work. Problems of bad enterprise management and poor economic returns exist everywhere. The gap between social purchasing power and commodity availability is still very great. We will have to exert enormous efforts to balance the budget this year. There are great shortages of raw materials and energy needed for developing production. In particular, as a result of 4 successive years of drought, there is serious difficulty in supplying water for industrial and agricultural production and for some urban and rural residents. The government at all levels in the province must attach a high degree of importance to these problems and launch the cadres and masses to work hard to overcome all difficulties in our advance."

The resolution also noted: "Under the guidance of the spirit of the third and sixth plenary sessions, governments at all levels in the province must continue to implement the spirit of the Hebei work conference and further promote turning chaos into order in guiding ideology and in practical work. We must rectify the leadership groups at all levels. We must certainly not allow the people of three categories -- people who boycott the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session -- and people who commit serious economic crimes to enter the leadership groups. Those who are already in the leadership groups must be resolutely purged."

"It is necessary to seriously implement the 10 guiding principles for economic construction put forward by Premier Zhao Ziyang, persistently shift the focus of all work to socialist modernization and shift economic construction onto the track of improving economic returns." The province should do a good job in economic construction, based on its actual conditions; develop production; and further perfect the production responsibility systems. At present, prominence should be given to the struggle against drought.

The resolution called on the province to make great efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization and develop the fruits of the decorum and courtesy drive. It is necessary to deal hard blows at people who engage in economic crime, and strive for a still greater turn for the better in social order. State work personnel must improve their work style and efficiency and overcome bureaucratism.

Commenting on the province's 1981 performance, the session held: "The development of industrial production is not good enough, and economic returns are low. A balanced budget was achieved only amid declining revenue and tightened expenditure." In view of these problems, the session instructed the provincial government to take effective steps to promote production development and improve economic returns. The session called on the province to work hard to build material and spiritual civilization and strive to fulfill the tasks for 1982.

#### JIN MING CLEANS UP RUBBISH IN SHIJIAZHUANG

HK070303 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Summary] Shijiazhuang municipality has recently been reviewing the situation in cleaning dirt, improving disorder and bad service and ensuring a good continuation of the decorum and courtesy month. On 27 March, Hebei Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Jin Ming and Governor Li Erzhong worked with 150,000 people in cleaning up rubbish and mud in 19 places in the city that had hitherto been neglected.



HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN PLANTS TREES 10 APR

SK120416 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, leading comrades of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, including Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Chen Junsheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; (Zhang Xianglin), permanent member of the provincial CCP committee and secretary of the Hejiang Prefectural CCP Committee; and (Zhang Qingjiu), permanent member of the Hejiang Prefectural CCP Committee and deputy director of the provincial leading party members' group, recently made an inspection tour in Hejiang Prefecture. On the afternoon of 10 April, they plunged into the afforestation activity with over 200 cadres from the Boli County government organs at the (Tongtianyi) tree farm, which was founded in 1956 and has been commended as a national-level advanced forestry unit. The farm has over 130,000 mu of mountainous forests, of which over 110,000 mu are afforested areas. In the past 27 years, the farm has never had a fire. Most of its trees can be used for timber. The farm has handed over more than 1.3 million yuan of profits to the state in the past few years.

After being briefed by the farm's responsible comrade on the forest situation, leading comrades including Yang Yichen heartily praised its achievements in forest cultivation and its good job in protecting forests. While planting trees, Comrade Yang Yichen told personnel that our province's vegetation area is only 30 percent, which is located primarily in several forestry areas.

Excess felling of trees and the slow operations of sapling nurseries over the past few years have resulted in denuding many natural forests. As a result, forests only grow in mountainous areas. Plains are without trees. Trees grow on the fringes of villages and fields and both sides of roads which have not been fully afforested. Therefore, we should adopt every possible means to do a good job in conducting afforestation and protecting forests to achieve a vegetation area of about 50 percent in the province as soon as possible.

LIAONING RIBAO VIEWS MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY

HK081126 Shengyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Liaoning's Machine Building Industry Must Achieve 'Two Breakthroughs'"]

[Text] On the machine building industry front in our province, we have put forth the tasks of making both a breakthrough in supplying mechanical and electrical appliances at home and a breakthrough in increasing exports this year. We should do this on the basis of raising both the economic effect and the quality of our products in order to make greater contributions to the economic construction of the country. This target of struggle is not only a requirement resulting from the objective situation, but is also what the machine building industry in our province is capable of achieving. Therefore, we should be determined to fulfill it.

Liaoning is one of the important machine building industry bases in our country. It has a strong and sound foundation in this industry and it can produce nearly all kinds of products in this line.

During the economic readjustment over the past 2 years, the machine building industry in Liaoning has changed the structure of its products, expanded its field of service, raised the quality of its products and improved the management in its enterprises. Thus, it has further increased its capacity to meet the demands of the markets both at home and abroad. At the same time, along with the current healthy development of our national economy, there will be an increasing demand for renewing equipment and technical reform in various departments. This will open up a broad market for our machine building industry. Moreover, our light and textile industries, our agriculture and the people's livelihood will create new demand for machine building industrial products. Furthermore, we should emphatically point out that quite a few mechanical and electrical products of our province are marketable abroad, but as yet, we have exported very few of them. This shows that we have much room for change.



From the above we can see that during the period of readjustment, the machine building industry is by no means in the predicament of having no prospects. On the contrary, it has great prospects. We should not shrink back to our small market, but should continuously venture into the national and international markets.

In order to realize the two "breakthroughs," we should conscientiously carry out the principle of taking the planned economy as the core and supplementing it with the regulation of market mechanism. Naturally, we should put an end to the malpractice of blindly pursuing high output value and high profit regardless of both the state plan and the situation of supply and demand in the society. Nevertheless, taking the planned economy as the core by no means signifies that we should return to the old way of "three dependings" (depending on the state to draw up the plans, depending on the state for supply of raw materials and depending on the state for marketing). The fact is that this year, most of the machine building industrial enterprises will be divided into three categories. Some will organize their production in accordance with the demands of the market within the scope allowed in the state plan. Others will conduct most of their production in accordance with the state plan and the other part of their production in accordance with the demands of the market. Still others will conduct a small part of their production in accordance with the state plan and most of their production in accordance with the demands of the market. We must have a clear understanding of this situation and adhere to the correct principle of enlivening our economy under the unified leadership of the state and under the guidance of state planning. We must continue to carry on the spirit of "being responsible for producing and marketing as many varieties of products as possible," continue to expand the field of our service, vigorously improve our management and intensify the advertising of our products and improve our technical service in marketing our products. Thus, we will be able to break through various kinds of regional economic blockades and enable Liaoning's mechanical and electrical products to enter the national market. As long as we are adept at bringing the economic activities of our enterprises into line with the state plan by various means, we will be able to achieve the aims of observing the state plan without losing flexibility and enlivening our economy without causing confusion.

Achieving the "two breakthroughs" demands, in the final analysis, that we raise the quality of our products. This is the principal contradiction that our machine building industry is faced with and this is the key problem we now have to solve. Why do quite a large number of customers lack confidence in our mechanical and electrical products? Why are we importing the products that we can produce ourselves? Why do our products have poor competitiveness in the world market? Indeed, there are many reasons, but the main reason is the poor quality, few varieties and backwardness of technology in our products. This is a fundamental problem that is vital to the prosperity and existence of our machine building industry and we must not continue to neglect it. It is very clear that only by striving to improve the quality and increase the variety of our products and only by striving to make our products advanced can we achieve a high speed of development as well as high economic effect. Only by so doing can we meet the demands of the markets at home and abroad. This is the only way to make our machine building industry prosper. In order to achieve this aim, we should pay attention not only to present work, but also to the long-term development of the industry, and we should not only meet the present quality standards, but should also strive to meet the international standards. In short, regarding the problem of raising the standard of our products, we must unify our thinking, make up our minds to make tremendous efforts to deal with the problem and do our best to achieve good results as soon as possible.

#### BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG POPULATION GROWTH -- In 1981 Heilongjiang Province lowered its natural population growth rate to 8.24 per thousand. Among the 421,000 newborns in 1981, 70.2 percent were the first child. Population growth rate in Hegang municipality was 4.12 per thousand, lowest in the province. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 82 SK]

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN CALLS FOR MORE ADVISERS

SK040438 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] At a recent meeting sponsored by the provincial scientific and technological commission, Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, urged departments and units at and above county level to hire experts and technicians as advisers. Comrade Feng Jixin said: Party committees at all levels must place scientific and technological work on their agenda and strengthen leadership over this work. Departments and units at and above county level must hire experts and technicians as advisers to disseminate advanced domestic and foreign scientific and technological knowledge among leading cadres and to offer suggestions and provide scientific data for leaders to help solve important economic problems.

In line with comrade Feng Jixin's order, Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture has employed eight scientific experts and professors to serve as agricultural advisers. The provincial scientific and technological commissions has also employed a number of experts and technicians to organize light, textile, machinery and building materials industrial technological groups to provide information for the provincial people's government.

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI PLANTS TREES IN XIJI COUNTY

HK050521 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Summary] Ningxia Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Li Xuezhi took part in planting trees in Xiji County on 3 April. While engaged in this work, he listened to local officials introducing plans for building up tree shelter belts. He said: The people of this county must be bold in overcoming difficulties and work with diligence and determination to make a success of spring tree planting. It is also necessary to work out forest protection pacts and stipulate rewards and penalties.

SHAANXI RALLY ON STRIKING AT ECONOMIC CRIME

HK060225 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Summary] The provincial CCP committee propaganda department held a mobilization rally of the propaganda system on 5 April for striking at economic crimes. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Yan Kelun, who addressed the rally, demanded that people who had committed economic crimes clearly understand the situation, give themselves up and make a clean breast of things before 1 May, and also expose and report the criminal activities of others. Otherwise, they will be severely punished in accordance with new regulations.

Yan Kelun said: "Viewing the province as a whole, the initial investigations in various localities show that economic crimes are extremely rampant, and are much more serious than during the 'three-anti' and 'five-anti' period of 1952. The economic criminal cases have the following characteristics: 1) Large amounts of money are involved; 2) there is a lot of collusion between inside and outside; 3) many cases involve stealing things entrusted to one's care; 4) many cases involve gangs and rings; 5) many criminal elements have backers in higher authority; 6) many people carry out criminal activities while waving the signboard of legality; and 7) many cases involve the remnants and dregs of Lin Biao and the gang of four, persons released from education through labor and hooligans. This situation fully shows the gravity, harmfulness and danger of the current economic activities in the economic field.

"In the past some people said that the propaganda system was not concerned about money or material and was a clean department. The case of speculation in cultural relics by (Cui Guang) and others, which was tried on 3 April, has given us profound education."

Yan Kelun said: "There has been some increase in cases of speculation in cultural relics in Shaanxi in recent years. Some relics have been exported for profit, causing the state serious political and economic losses. The leadership of certain cultural relics management units is lax and weak, and there are many loopholes in the system. As a result, the criminal elements can seize their chance. It is, therefore, necessary to seriously absorb the experiences and lessons, strengthen ideological and political work, improve the rules and regulations and block the loopholes."

Yan Kelun put forward the following demands for the next stage in striking at economic crimes in the province: 1) Continue to study the spirit of the relevant central and provincial documents and also carry out propaganda with great fanfare; 2) grasp key cases at all levels, especially those involving leading cadres; 3) teach the masses to strictly act according to policies in the drive against economic crimes; 4) persistently carry out investigation and study, verify the facts and refrain from forcing confessions from people and giving them credence; 5) party committees must regard this struggle as one of the key tasks for this year and grasp it to the end.

Provincial CCP committee Deputy Secretary Bai Wenhua presided at the rally.

#### XIAO QUANFU AT URUMQI PLA TREE-PLANTING RALLY

HK040316 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Summary] The Urumqi PLA units held a mobilization rally on tree-planting in Urumqi on 2 April. Caodanuofuzhayi'er, deputy political commissar of the units and director of the units' tree-planting committee, delivered a mobilization report. Commander Xiao Quanfu and Political Commissar Tan Youlin made speeches.

This year the PLA units stationed in the Urumqi area have planted 662,000 trees around their barracks and set up over 100 seedling nurseries. They have also taken part in local tree-planting activities. Caodanuofuzhayi'er called on the units to do still better, to greet the all-army and Urumqi units' citation gatherings for progressive units in tree-planting.

Responsible comrades of East Xinjiang Military District, the air force command post and the logistics department also spoke. Other leading comrades of the Urumqi units present at the rally included Wang Fuzhi, Kang Lize, Xing Yuanlin and (Ma Sun).

#### BRIEFS

SHAANXI COAL PRODUCTION -- In February, the coal mines in Shaanxi Province, whose coal allocation is monopolized by the state, produced 960,195 tons of raw coal, overfulfilling their monthly production quotas by 1.75 percent. Their average daily output was 2.44 percent more than in January. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Mar 82 HK]

XINJIANG PLA CADRES RETIRE -- Over the past 2 years, 101 old cadres at the army, divisional and regimental levels of the leadership organs and subordinate units of the North Xinjiang Military District have voluntarily retired and served as advisers. They contributed toward the revolutionary cause in the past. When they were advanced in age, they felt that their abilities fell short of their wishes and found it difficult to continuously do leadership work. They, therefore, took the initiative and requested to retire and serve as advisers. The average age of leading members at the army, divisional and regimental levels is now lower. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 20 Mar 82 HK]



SOFTBALL OFFICIAL CRITICIZES ISF'S PORTER

OW131544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 13 Apr 82

["Chinese Softball Association Exposes Porter's 'Two-China' Scheme" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 13, (XINHUA) -- Wang Yizhou, vice-president of the Softball Association of the People's Republic of China said China will not tolerate the "two-China" policy adopted by Don Porter, secretary general of the International Softball Federation (ISF), and called for relocating the venue of the forthcoming world women's softball championship scheduled to take place in Taipei, China, next July.

Speaking at a press conference here this afternoon, Wang Yizhou pointed out that to carry out his "two Chinas" policy, Porter has set a trap for tempting more ISF members to take part in the championship by announcing at the end of his recent trip to Taipei that political problems surrounding the world women's softball championship have been resolved.

Wang elaborated in detail the prolonged consultations of the Chinese Softball Association with the International Softball Federation on the issue. He said, "Early February this year, our delegates met Mr Porter, general secretary of the ISF, in the United States... during the talk with Mr Porter we explained our position to him, pointing out that the ISF's resolution regarding the name, flag and anthem of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association must be strictly observed on any occasion during the world championship including the opening and closing ceremonies and at the play grounds. Porter said clearly that the ISF would not allow Taiwan to use the name of 'Republic of China' and it could only use the name of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association. With regard to the flag and anthem, Porter also said that within the jurisdiction of the ISF he would request the Chinese Taipei Softball Association to follow the ISF resolution on the Chinese Taipei Softball Association. Only several days later, Porter went back on his word when he declared in Taipei that the Chinese Taipei Softball Association could use the flag and anthem of the so-called Republic of China at the opening and closing ceremonies of the championship. Our association immediately sent a telex to Porter on Feb. 29th, pointing out that to allow the use of the flag and anthem of the so-called Republic of China is in violation of the ISF resolution and requesting him to strictly observe the ISF resolution."

"On Feb. 27, March 4 and March 14, we further stated our stand to Porter by telexes and in the meantime refuted his groundless excuses."

On the "cable invitation" issue, Wang Yizhou said before the cable was sent out, "Porter sent us a telex and gave us assurance that only the name and symbols of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association would be used in the documents of this world championship. He told the press that the 'invitation' originally printed by the Taiwan organization was declared invalid because it violated the ISF resolution and that he had requested the Chinese Taipei Softball Association to extend another invitation and in case the invitation was still against the ISF resolution another venue would be chosen for the championship."

However, Wang Yizhou pointed out, "the new 'invitation' sent out by the Chinese Taipei Softball Association on March 13th, still retains the name of 'Republic of China.' Right on the following day, that is, on March 14, Porter sent us a telex saying that the reference of 'Republic of China' in the invitation was included 'inadvertently' by the organizing committee."



"He asked us to 'disregard' this reference. This is a premeditated political scheme designed for a flagrant act of creating 'two Chinas.' On March 16th, our association lodged a strong protest to Porter and requested the ISF to declare this 'invitation' null and void."

Wang said, "All these maneuverings on the part of some Americans in the ISF and certain persons in the Chinese Taipei Softball Association have met with strong opposition of most ISF member associations, who resolutely demand that the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and ISF resolutions on the issue of Chinese Taipei [as received] be observed during the 5th women's world softball championship; otherwise they would not send teams to the championship."

"Under these circumstances," Wang said, "Mr Porter told our delegates in Hong Kong on April 2 that only the flags of IOC and ISF and the anthem of IOC would be used during the world championship. We made it clear to Mr Porter: Since the Chinese Taipei Softball Association violated the resolutions of IOC and ISF, the championship should be moved out of Taipei to another venue. Mr Porter then said that if the Taipei organizing committee did not follow the resolutions of IOC and ISF on issue of the Chinese Taipei [as received] considerations would be given to the relocation of the championship."

Wang said, two days later, however, Porter went to Taipei and talked at length with some persons of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association. He even described the Chinese Taipei Softball Association as a "national body governing softball." He said nothing about the resolution that the Chinese Taipei Softball Association was forbidden to use the flag and anthem of "Republic of China." As soon as Porter left Taipei, the leading members of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association and the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee declared that they had not given up the right of using the name, flag, and anthem of "Republic of China" during the championship.

Whereas, Wang pointed out, "Porter neither refuted nor negated such declaration. In a telex the ISF told its member associations that 'the Chinese Taipei Softball Association has agreed not to raise the flag or play the anthem at the opening ceremonies or any time during the 5th women's world championship.' But facts prove that what was written in the ISF telex is sheer deceptive talk. Mr Porter and the Chinese Taipei Softball Association are putting on a fraudulent farce in an attempt to lure more associations to the championship."

Wang said in conclusion: "In view of the above situation, our association already sent a telex to Mr Porter, ISF secretary general, on April 10, stating that we fully supported the proposal of the Japan Softball Association regarding the relocation of the 5th women's world softball championship and hope that the ISF would immediately make a decision on the relocation of the championship."

#### PUERTO RICO NOT TO ATTEND TAIWAN SOFTBALL GAMES

OW132100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The Puerto Rican Softball Association will not send a team to participate in the fifth world women's softball championships scheduled to be held in Taipei in July.

Puerto Rican sports officials visiting here told XINHUA today that the organizers of the softball championships have not abided by the International Olympic Committee's resolutions. Puerto Rico, therefore, will not send a team to participate in the championships, the officials said.

U.S. ANNOUNCES PLAN TO SELL ARMS TO TAIWAN

HK141018 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 14 Apr 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "U.S. Arms Sales: Old Arrangements and New Explanation"]

[Text] The Reagan administration officially delivered to Congress yesterday its proposal to sell \$60 million worth of weapons [junbei 6511 3962] to Taiwan. The Chinese people will definitely lodge a strong protest against this move.

The spokesman of the U.S. State Department and Defense Department said that before the Reagan administration delivered the proposal to Congress, it had already notified the Chinese Government of its intention. The U.S. spokesmen were neither willing nor had the nerve to comment on the reaction of the Chinese officials upon receiving notification.

Early last week, Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin met U.S. Secretary of State Haig in Washington. After the meeting, the Chinese officials said that while striving to improve Sino-U.S. relations, they are also preparing for the worse. After the Reagan administration delivered its proposal to Congress, well-informed American sources in Washington immediately spread the news that Chai Zemin would return to Beijing. They also believe that this has something to do with the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Many countries, including the allies of the United States, are worried about a deterioration of Sino-U.S. relations. They do not want to see the occurrence of events which would harm Sino-U.S. relations and adversely affect the overall strategy. While continuing to sell weapons to Taiwan, the Reagan administration is also trying to lessen the effects of its act of interfering in China's internal affairs.

A spokesman of the U.S. State Department said last week: "Last December, not long after we had presented an unofficial report to Congress, we told the Chinese: 1) This transfer does not involve any weapons; 2) this transfer was part of a long-term arrangement made before President Reagan met Premier Zhao Ziyang in Cancun; 3) in recent months, that is, during the time when the talks are being held, the United States has no intention of making any new decisions on arms sales."

It is obvious that the Reagan administration does not want Beijing to downgrade its relations with the United States on account this transaction which arrangements had been made long before the talks began and involves only spare parts and not weapons. It will not sell weapons for the time being, and whether there will be future weapon sales will be determined by the results of the Sino-U.S. talks. The distinction between "spare parts" and weapons is rather murky. The United States has said that it will only provide Taiwan with necessary parts needed for the maintenance of the U.S.-made aircraft. However, last week a Japanese visitor quoted Liao Chengzhi as saying that this transaction will include radar equipment.

A spokesman for the Pentagon said this would not affect the military balance in the Taiwan Strait region. Of course, Beijing does not think that these weapons [wuqi 2976 2892] supplied by the United States will constitute a military barrier to the unification of China. The problem is that Beijing regards the U.S. persistence in selling weapons to Taiwan indefinitely as a hegemonist act which violates China's sovereignty. It will definitely constitute a psychological barrier to the Taiwan authorities when they are considering the proposal of peaceful reunification.

What the United States has now said is that it will only transact the \$97 million arms deal (the \$37 million deal has been carried on clandestinely). Whether there are more transactions in the future will be determined by the results of the talks. The way of handling this matter has at least poisoned the atmosphere of the talks. Since Washington is acting so willfully, it is not very difficult for the U.S. Government to anger Beijing.

WEN WEI PO ON PRC NUCLEAR, SPACE TECHNOLOGY

HK090548 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 Apr 82 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "China's First Nuclear Powerplant To Be Built in Shanghai in 2 Years"]

[Text] According to an authoritative person in Beijing's science circles, China will score successes of great significance in advanced branches of science in the next 1 or 2 years.

China is going to apply nuclear technology to the civil industries in the next 1 or 2 years, said this authoritative person at a news conference held here today. The first nuclear powerplant in the country will be built in Shanghai. This nuclear powerplant, to have a capacity of generating 300 billion watts, will be a pressurized water-type reactor. At present, all the design work has been completed.

This authoritative person said that in view of the technological level in the world today, only a nuclear powerplant with a designed generating capacity of 900 billion watts is commercially feasible. Even so, it must be recognized that this project will mark tremendous progress for China. China has decided to first build a small experimental nuclear powerplant. Then, from the experience gained, it can improve on design work, and thus speed up the application of nuclear technology to civil industries.

As reported, this nuclear powerplant project has been designed and most of the equipment and accessories required, except two essential component parts, will be made by China itself. The production of these two component parts, namely, the steam generator and the major pump, is still beyond China's capability. Therefore, it is believed that China will have to import them from foreign countries.

This authoritative person also disclosed that China would launched a synchronous satellite in 1983 or 1984. This project, if successful, will push China's space technology a great step forward.

As he explained, in order to launch a satellite which moves at the same speed as that of the earth's rotation so that it can permanently stay at a relatively fixed point above the earth, two technical problems have to be overcome. First, the satellite must be kept under control at all times, and second, rocket thrust must be powerful enough to inject the satellite into orbit. China's performance in solving the first problem has already been outstanding. After the United States and the Soviet Union, China is the third country in the world to have successfully retrieved a satellite. This shows that China has reached a certain level in satellite control techniques. In the future, China will improve its techniques by launching a synchronous satellite. The second problem will be a test for China's ability or rocket propulsion as a synchronous satellite needs to be injected into a higher orbit. At present, China possesses two-stage rockets. To inject a satellite into a higher orbit requires a three-stage rocket and, moreover, the use of liquid propellant. This is really a severe test. Now, China is conducting research in this field. If this research is successful, China's space technology will be pushed up to a higher level.

This authoritative person said that the transition from theory to practice marks a leap, and the course from experiment to commercial product marks another leap. Actually China is not weak in terms of basic theory, but relatively weak in the fields of experimentation and application. Therefore, based on the outcome of the above two projects, we will be able to estimate in general the level of science and technology of China in the 1980's.



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